THE ILLUSTRATED

No. 296.—Vol. XI.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1848.

SIXPENCE.

THE OLD YEAR.

THE opening of a new year, and the close of an old one, has always been a period of twofold interest. The "two-headed" Janus of the ancients was but a symbol of the feeling that makes men, when crossing one of the great boundaries of time, look forward to the future, and back on the past-one the possession of memory, the other the domain of hope. Before we pass the brief space during which experience and expectation are so mingled, it it only so far diminished the peril, that our deprivation was may be seasonable to throw a rapid glance over the course we have traversed; not with any idea that much more use will be made of a black stone in their calendar; for was it not an awful our experience—some of it purchased by suffering—than is the period in the City? Money "tight," discount impossible, practice of nations to do. It is a happy provision of nature that and commercial crashes coming thick and fast on each nothing is so soon forgotten as calamity.

The historian of the departed year, 1847, will assuredly not class

the reverse. Its character makes it impossible to speak well of it; | cious nowhere. There will be a common consent among mankind and the common-places of poetry, which are so often strewed like flowers over the grave of the past, are most of them falsified. It was not glorious, nor festive, nor joyous—it was not lucky, nor rich. There is no one class to which it brought anything but increased difficulty and dilemma. To statesmen it gave unusual anxiety; it did not convert the famine of its predecessor into plenty; scarcity, not absolute want. Merchants will mark it with other, how can the mercantile mind look back on 1847 save with a shudder? Unpleasant is its reminiscence in Downing-street, it among the most fortunate of the children of Time. It was much | disagreeable in the Bank Parlour, unwelcome on 'Change, auspi-

to forget it as soon as possible.

Yet, as a time of "adversity," it may have its "uses." The difficulties it brought with it did not arise without cause. Within the past months we have had concentrated the expiation of a long period of excess. The reaction that follows a time of feverish speculation cannot be escaped; and in England especially, is no new occurrence. It only proves how little men profit by experience collectively, and how soon they forget former misfortunes. To the South Sea bubble, the era of Mexican and Peruvian mines, the period of foreign loans, when Englishmen were insanely credulous, 'pouring their treasure into foreign laps," with a recklessness almost inconceivable, may now be added the Railway mania, and the punishment with which it was visited in 1847.

There is yet another lesson to be derived from our troubles



EDWARD THE THIRD CONFERRING THE ORDER OF THE GARTER ON EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE .- BY C. W. COFE, A R.A.

THE SPIRIT OF RELIGION .- BY J. C. HORSLEY.

another sparkle from the "jewel" contained in what is else so repulsive. For cur gold we have got something besides corn—the knowledge that there is a power in nations to aid each other. The time has been when a calamity in one country would have been seized as the best opportunity for attacking it; now we have drawn support both from Russia and America. It is something in misfortune to know that help is possible of attainment even on the selfish condition of paying for it.

Politically, the past year leaves no reputation behind it, good or bad. It has been mostly occupied by merely defensive measures against social perils. The short session of a month, the first sitting of the new Parliament, was the most remarkable part of the whole

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of the new Parliament, was the most remarkable part of the whole year. The event most pregnant in results was the death of O'Connell; with him fell a whole system, for he left none able to continue his work. He will be long imitated, but the resemblance is in form only; the power is gone.

A darker shadow has been thrown over the close of the year by the increase of disease, and the appearance in the distance of that scourge, the Cholera. But there is activity among us in the direction of sanatory precautions, and we must not despair. As if the misfortunes of the year had infected our minds with gloom, we have been alarming ourselves with ideas of the possibility of invasion—a notion that only requires examination to be proved unfounded. Let us hope that lengthening days and brighter skies may inspire more cheerfulness. The past year has not done much to inspire it; we take, therefore, a willing leave of him, hoping better things of 1848—to whom be welcome!

FRESCOES IN THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS. EDWARD THE THIRD CONFERRING THE ORDER OF THE GARTER ON EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

PAINTED BY C. W. COPE, A.R.A.

In this elaborate and striking Fresco, the Institution, in 1344, of the Order of the Garter, the noblest of the English Orders of Knighthood,

The chivalrous Edward the Third is represented in full robes, standing on the steps of his throne, grasping the hand of his son, "the sable on the steps of his throne, grasping the hand of his son, "the sable warrior," around whose leg an attendant Noble is buckling the symbol of knightly brotherhood. By the side of the King stands his Consort Philippa, watching the ceremonial of the investiture of her eldest son, with an expression of deep interest. The Black Prince is in panoply of steel, and wears his surcoat, whilst round his brows a wreath is twined; a similar wreath decorating the brows of a bearded warrior, who stands behind the Prince. At the foot of the steps of the throne is a mingled crowd of warriors and nobles, beholding the novel ceremony with great admiration; whilst, in a gallery behind the King and Queen, are many demoiselles, adding, by their bright looks, to the interest of the scene; whilst trumpeters are proclaiming, by loud blasts on their instruments, that the young Prince is receiving the meed of his valour. The accessories in this beautiful and highly interesting Fresco are most skilfully managed, and evince great antiquarian knowledge, as well as high artistic skill in treatment.

THE SPIRIT OF RELIGION. PAINTED BY J. C. HORSLEY.

This beautiful Fresco excites great admiration, from the exquisite sentiment pervading the design, and its great sweetness of execution. In the foreground are represented, bowing in adoration to the Cross, king, bishop, priest, learned men, and warrior; whilst a mother is teaching her young child prayer. The king has put off his crown, the bishop his mitre, and laid aside his crosier; and the warrior is sheathing his sword, in adoration of the King of Kings; and, in a group in the distant part of the composition, maidens are distributing food and raiment, in exemplification of the divine precepts of Charity; and thus the Fresco illustrates the three great Christian virtues—Faith, Hope, and Charity.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Tuesday last his Majesty Louis Philippe opened the Legislative Chambers in person, and delivered a speech from the throne, of the ordinary incommunica-tive and uninteresting character of such productions. Among the few measures tive and uninteresting character of such produceds. Almost not we heatants promised in it are two, for reducing the price of salt and the postage on letters—in both these respects France being a century behind the standard expected in a constitutional country. The weather was most unfavourable for the display with which the ceremony of opening the Chambers is accompanied. It snowed heavily, and all wore a most bleak and wintry aspect.

The King's Speech produced an unfavourable impression on the Bourse.
The Bank of France had declared a dividend of 93f, for the second half-year

The Bank of France had declared a dividend of 93f. for the second half-year of 1847.

M. Gnizot has despatched a copy of a note to the Cabinets of London, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh, in reply to the refusal of the Helvette Diet to accept the mediation of those Powers, in which he states that the Diet having destroyed the Federal pact, the Powers regarded themselves as released from the obligations they imposed on themselves by the treaties of the year 1815.

Count Kisseleff, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Russia in Parls, has received official notice of his appointment as Envoy Extraordinary, the Emperor not wishing to accredit an Ambassador in that residence.

A Grand Reform dinner took place at Rouen, on the 26th instant, at which 1800 persons were present. Among them were 20 Deputies, 1.400 electors, and nearly 400 citizens eligible to seats in the Ch imber.

M. Giraud (de l'Ain), Vice-President of the Council of State, and at one time Minister of Public Instruction and Keeper of the Seals, died at Paris on Monday morning. He was a Peer of France.

Count Dubois, a distinguished man under the Empire, and for some time Prefect of Police, died on Saturday at his residence in Parls, having attained the age of 96 years.

SPAIN.

of 96 years.

There are rumours of serious dissensions in the Cabinet, and that General Narvaez has threatened to send in his resignation. There is also much squabbling at the Palace. The Governor, the Marquis of Miradiores, has been so severe in his regulations, that several of the household, with the approbation of the Queen, have protested against them.

Ministers are said not to agree with regard to the expediency of impeaching the Salamanca Cabinet, and the knowledge of that fact gave rise to reports of a Ministerial crisis. The estimates for 1848 were to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the 22d. General Ramon Solano had assumed the post of Governor of Madrid ad interim.

The Gazette publishes a Royal decree, establishing a Captaincy-General in the Spanish possessions along the Mediterranean coast of Africa, and appointing to that nost General Ros de Olano. General Antonio Ordonez, the present Governor

Spanisa possessions atoms are the action of the present Governor of Ceuta, was named Deputy Captain-General, and General Ignacio Chacon, Governor of Melilla.

The Senate was still discussing the authorization demanded by Ministers to collect the taxes until the close of the year, and the Chamber of Deputies had not yet voted the project of law relative to the levy of 25,000 men.

The Roman Consulta has terminated its internal regulations, and the Pope appears inclined to sanction them. His Holiness held a Consistory on the 17th, at which twenty Spanih Archbishops and Bishops were appointed. In his address to the Assembly, Pius IX. expressed satisfaction at the favourable turn assumed by the ecclesiastical affairs of Spain and Russia, but deeply lamented the fate of the Catholics of Switzerland.

The Diario di Roma announces offici illy that the question of Ferrars has been settled, as far as regards the de facto occupation of the town by the Austrian troops, who are to return to the fortress; but the question of right is still left in suspense, the Austrian Cabinet refusing to admit that it has not a full right to occupy Ferrara according to the construction of the treaty of Vienna. It does not appear, however, that up to the 20th ult. any order had been received by the Austrian Commandant at Ferrara to evacuate the town.

The English squadron put out to sea on the morning of the 18th, and sailed towards the Gulf of Spezzia. Sir W. Parker, who had returned from Rome, was about, it was said, to proceed to Genoa in a steamer, and from thence to go with his squadron to Malta.

The Englore of Naples is described to be in the greatest fermentation. The Florentine Government having ordered some refugees from other states to quit Tuscany, public feeling became so excited that the order was recalled.

The Insurgents of Calabria, commanded by Baron Longobucco, have penetrated into the provinces of Campobasso and the Abruzzi.

The Duke of Lucca left Genoa on the 19th ult., on receiving despatches announcing the death of the Archduchess Maria Louisa."

The cebrated sculptor, Luigi Pampolini, died at Florence on the 18th.

The Risorgimento of Turin, of the 21st, publishes an address, signed by Connt Cesare Babo and other emiment Piedmontese, intended to be presented to the King of the Two Siccilies, praying him to accede to the policy of the other Italian Princes, and to introduce into his kingdom

PRUSSIA.

THE POLISH TRIALS.—The King has commuted the sentence of death pro-punced upon Kosinski, one of the most prominent leaders in the late insurrec-on, to imprisonment, for what term is not mentioned. It is probable that a milar commutation will take place respecting all the other prisoners now under waterce of death.

AUSTRIA.

The Cabinet has resolved on reinforcing the army in Italy to such an extent, that there shall be a disposable force there of at least 40,000 men who can be marched to any point without weakening the garrisons. A notification has been sent to all the great Powers, with an assurance that it is only a measure of precaution for the security of the Austrian possessions in Italy; but the general belief is that the increase of the force in Italy is intended chiefly as a menace to Switzerland.

SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetic Diet held a meeting on the 24th ult., at which it was agreed to rant a delay of five years to the Canton of Unterwalden to pay its share of the expenses of the war. The hospitable monks of the Grand St. Bernard, menaced with spollation by the Radical party, had abandoned their convent, and retired o the Sardinian territory.

The Newbersh Company and these streams the streams of the convent.

with spollation by the Radical party, had abilitathed their content, and content to the Sardinian territory.

The Neufenstel Government have, since the rejection of their former unsatisfactory tender of payment, given bills upon Paris for the 300,000f, which have been received by the Vorort.

The ex-President of the Council of War of the Sonderbund arrived on the 18th at Bezen (Austria), from Verona, accompanied by his wife and two children.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE WEST INDIES.

By the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship Trent, Sturdie commander, lately arrived, we learn that the West India Islands generally were healthy, and the weather genial.

The steamer encountered stormy weather on her passage home.

Amongst other goods she brings on freight bars of silver, value sterling, £1870; dollars, on merchants' account, 17,000; casks of coffee, 35; bales of sarsaparilla, 177; and 52 packages of sundries.

Advices by the Ashburton packet-ship, which arrived in Liverpool on Thursday morning, bring President Polk's Message to the United States Congress, delivered on Wednesday, the 7th ulf. The document is, as usual, exceedingly lengthy. The President states that with all the world except Mexico their intercourse continues to be of an amicable character. About two-thirds of the message is then devoted to the subject of their war with Mexico; the origin, causes, and history of which, as understood by the President, are recapitulated.

The doctrine of no territory, the President considers the doctrine of no indemnity, and a treaty on such terms will never be sanctioned by him. He is persuaded that the best means of vindicating the national honour and interest, and of bringing the war to a close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vitals of the enemy's country; and he recommends that authority be given by Congress to raise an additional regular force, and to accept the services of an additional number of volunteers for the service in Mexico.

A glance is then given at the state of relations with Brazil, Peru, and China. Congress are recommended to establish tribunals to try and punish crimes, and to exercise civil jurisdiction in China. Treaties with the Sublime Porte, Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco, require the legislation of Congress. The opening of diplomatic relations with the Pope of Rome is recommended, and Chargés d'Affaires are to be appointed to the Republics of Bollvia, Guatemala, and Ecuador. With respect to the national revenue the amount was as follows:

Dollars.

From customs

From customs

From customs

Total THE UNITED STATES.

Total

Total

The expenditures during the same period, exclusive of payment of 3,522,082 dollars public debt and interest were

On the 1st ult., the amount of the public debt, which includes

Treasury notes, was

The net revenues from customs during the year ending on the 1st of December, 1847, being one year since the operation of the new tariff, is estimated at 31,500,000 dollars—an increase of more than 8,500,000 over the amount received the year previous. The operation of the new tariff is considered by the President highly beneficial to the country, and not injurious to the manufacturers. The amount of specie imported during the last fiscal year was 24,121,289 dollars, of which there was retained in the country 22,276,170 dollars. The amount of gold and silver coin now in circulation in the country is larger than at any former period. The coinage at the mint and branches last year has exceeded twenty millions of dollars.

If the war with Mexico continue until June 30, 1849, a loan for the next year will be wanted for twenty and a half millions, in addition to eighteen millions, required for the remainder of the present and for the next discal year. A war duty on tea and coffee is urgently recommended.

The establishment of a territorial Government in Oregon is recommended; also grants of public lands to emigrants to that territory.

The President closes his Message by calling attention to the admonitions of Washington, respecting the dangers of sectional parties and geographical discriminations.

MEXICO.

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MEXICO.

Letters from Queretaro announce that Congress was organised on the 2nd November. Senor D. Jose Maria Godoy was elected President of Congress, and Senor D. Jose Maria Hernandez, Vice President. Both of these are spoken of as being favourable to peace.

In the four days previous to the 17th November, between 2000 and 3000 men landed at Vera Cruz to reinforce the American army. General Butler was expected to start for the capital with at least 6000 men under his command. Nothing positive of the whereabouts of Santa Anna is known; it is surmised he is in the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz, watching an opportunity to slip off in the British steamer, or some other foreign vessel. A revolution had broken out at Guadalaxara in favour of the election of Farias to the Presidency. An engagement ensued between his troops and a mob headed by priests. General Ampudia, and many others of Farias' party, were killed. Paredes is at Tulancingo, and has openly pronounced in favour of monarchy, seconded by the garrison of Mazatlan.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

THE EQUATOR.—Don Vicente Rocs, President of the Republic of the Equator, opened the session of the Legislative Chambers, on the 15th September, with a message which dwells at some length on the project of General Flores to invade the Republic at the head of an armed force, and of the measures which the Government had taken to oppose him. The President said, that, as the enterprise of Flores had been commenced in a Spanish port, the Government had demanded explanations from the Spanish agent in the Republic. That individual denied the participation of his Government; but, some time after, when facts of a more striking character occurred, he thought right to demand his passports. At present, all dangers of a civil war had ceased, and commerce was on the increase.

THE BRAZILS.

Advices to the 13th nlt, have arrived from Rio de Janeiro by the Crane packet. The blockade of the River Plate on the part of the French squadron continued to be purely nominal, ressels passing up and down without any interference or obstruction. General Fructuoso Riveira, who had been banished to St. Catherine's for intriguing with Oribe, had made his escape therefrom, and arrived at Rio de Janeiro, about eight days before the Crane sailed, in the French brig-of-war Abacienne.

war Alsacienne.

The news of commercial depression in England, which had been taken out by the Crane, put quite a stop to business, for the moment, at Rio de Janeiro; confidence had, however, returned, and the course of exchange maintained its former position.

A WHOLE MEDICAL STAFF ANASTHETICISED.—At Taunton Hospital, as a patient was lately undergoing amputation of a limb, while influenced by chloroform, the nurse let fall the bottle containing the chloroform, which quickly spread its somniferous effects over the operators, and some time elapsed before they recovered from their partial insensibility.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF A MAIL TRAIN.—A DRUNKEN ENGINE DRIVEE AND FIREMAN.—On Monday, at the New Balley, Manchester, two men, named Wm.

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PROVIDENTIAL ESCAFE OF A MAIL TRAIN.—A DRUNKEN ENGINE DRIVEE AND FIREMAN.—On Monday, at the New Bailey, Manchester, two men, named Wm. Hatfield and Mark Cregg, the former an engine driver and the latter a fireman in the employ of the London and North Western Railway Company, were brought up before Mr. Trafford, the stipendiary magistrate, and Captain Whittaker, charged with drunkenness and gross negligence in the discharge of their duty. It appeared that the prisoners had charge of the night mail train from Liverpool to London on Saturday. The number of carriages and passengers was not stated, but the pointsman at the Warrington junction being at his post waiting for the train was surprised to hear it coming at a very rapid rate. He had been preparing to turn the points in order to shunt the train on to the Warrington junction; but as the train did not diminish in speed, but rather increased as it approached, he, anticipating great danger if he should turn the points, fortunately determined upon letting the train take its course, and not turning them—a wise exercise of judsment—for, in consequence of the acuteness of the curve at the Warrington junction, and the tremendous rate at which the train was proceeding—not less than forty miles an hour—nothing could have otherwise prevented the train from being over-urned, and a frightful sacrifice of human life ensuing. Meantime the train continued its frightful progress; but he mail-graard, seated at the end of the train, perceiving that it was going on towards Manchester, instead of staying at the junction, signalled to the engine-driver and fireman, but without effect, no notice whatever being taken of the signals. Finding this to be the case, he, at very considerable risk, passed over from carriage to carriage, till he reached the engine, where he found both the prisoners lying drunk, and apparently insensible, from the effects of liquor. They resisted for some time all his efforts to stop the train, until they were near t

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Christmas morning, the Queen and Prince Albert walked early in the pleasure grounds of the Castie. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena took airings in the course of the day. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen in Walting, and the domestic household attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. The Royal dinner party included the Duchess of Kent, Viscount Canning, the Lady in Walting of the Duchess of Kent, the Dowager Lady and the Hon. Miss Lyteiton, Baroness de Speth, Lady Augusta Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Anson, Colonel and Mrs. Phipps, Sir George and Lady Couper, General Wemyss, Dr. Meyer, and Mr. Glover. Captain A. Gordon had the honour of joining the Royal circle after dinner.

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On Sunday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their accustomed walk. The Royal Family took walking and pony exercise on the Eastern Terrace and slopes. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated.

On Monday morning, Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Viscount Canning, and was attended by Lord Waterpark, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. A. N. Hood, Colonel Hou. C. B. Phipps, General Bowles, and Colonel Bouverie. The Royal dinner party at the Castle this evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency the Duke de Broglie, the Lady in Watting of the Duchess of Kent, Baroness de Speth, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Lady Mary Howard, Mrs. Everard Bouverie, Viscount Canning, and Viscount Palmerston.

On Tuesday evening, the Royal dinner party at the Castle included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Victoria, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Canning, Lady Mary Howard, Colonel Wylde, and Dr. Meyer.

On Wednesday, the Duke and Duchess of Victoria, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Canning, and Colonel Wylde, took their departure from the Castle. The Royal dinner-party at the Castle, in the evening, included the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell.

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Christmas Festivities at Wrinder.—The Christmas holidays have been observed at Court with princely festivities. The Royal table on Christmas night was laden with a magnificent display of viands both recherche and substantial, set out with infinite taste and splendour. The noble baron of beef—that standing dish at all English high festivals—was there in all its glory; as well as the "boar's head, crested with bays and rosemary;" and the sideboards were surmounted with stately "Christmas trees," glittering with pendant bonbons, &c. At the conclusion of the banquet, the Queen, accompanied by her Royal and distinguished guests, returned to the Green Drawing Room, where tea and coffee were served. In this apartment were five trees, between seven and eight feet high, placed in ornamented stands; the trees being in imitation of fir, and the leaves frosted to resemble snow. Suspended from the branches were hundreds of elaborately ornamented baskets, boxes, &c., for presentation as Christmas gifts. Each of these mimic trees was brilliantly illuminated with upwards of 80 wax lights. Mr. M'Kay, her Majesty's piper, was in attendance, and performed at the commencement of the banquet, marching round the room as soon as the company had taken their seats at table, playing favourite Sootch airs. The Queen's private band, under the leadership of Mr. Anderson, performed a concert in the evening in the Red Drawing Room, including the following compositions:—Overture, Swiss Family; Selections, "Joseph;" Waltzes, Lanner;" Selections, Meyerbeer.

New Year's Day, a liberal quantity of provisions be given away to nearly 500 poor families residing in the parishes of Windsor and Clewer.

Her Majesty sin the parishes of Windsor and Clewer.

Her Majesty will be confined at Buckingham Palace. Shortly after the Christmas holidays the Court will visit Claremont for a few days. Her Majesty will afterw

IRELAND.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—His Lordship still continues very ill.

Assistant Barrister of Louth.—Mr. Robert Andrews has received the appointment of Assistant Barrister for the county of Louth; but as this county is on his own circuit, he will exchange with some other barrister before the next Quarter Sessions.

PROCLAMATIONS UNDER THE ACT FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.—The Lord Lieutenant in Council has issued proclamations, declaring that the Act for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland shall be in force from and after the 29th December, in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary, and in certain baronies of the counties of Clare, Waterford, King's County, Roscommon, Leitim, Cavan, and Longford. A proclamation has also been issued, extending the Act to the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, county of Cork.

Notifications have also been issued from the Lord Lieutenant, signed by the Chief Secretary, Sir William Somerville, appointing, by warrant of his Excellency under the Act, officers to grant licenses for the possession or carrying of arms in the proclaimed districts.

Dr. Slattery, Archbishop of Cashel, has addressed a short letter to the Earl of Clarendon on the rapidity with which the Coercion Act has been brought into execution. The Archbishop places in a sort of antithesis the tardness of the law which should save—the Poor Ameudment Act—and the rapidity of that which tends to destroy. In conclusion, he observes:—"Your Excellency has admitted, in your answer to the memorial of the Catholic Bishops, that the preservation of human life was the sacred and paramount duty of Government; and shall it be always true that in Ireland there is to be one law for the rich and another for the poor?"

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numan life was the sacred and paramount duty of Goverument; and shall it be always true that in Ireland there is to be one law for the rich and another for the poor?"

THE Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, P.P., of Loughmore (Ireland), gave an energetic exhortation at the altar on Sunday last, denouncing the armed gang who attacked the house of Mr. Peacocke, of Doneen.

THREATENING NOTICES.—The Leinster Express, a Conservative journal, contains the subjoined extraordinary announcement:—"The following notice, a copy of which has been received by the parish priest of Mountrath, and other Roman Catholic clergymen in the 'West-end' of the Queen's County, exhibits a truly alarming state of seciety. The notice was posted in Dublin, on the 15th instant:—'December 15, 1847.—Rev. Sir: I am directed to enclose you a copy of this resolution of a body of Protestants:—'Resolved: That, since we perceive the Government so backward in defending the lives of its present Protestant landlords, tenants, and clergymen, we do form ourselves into a body, and swear by a crucified Christ, that for the life of every Protestant landlord, tenant, or clergyman, we will take the life of the parish priest of that parish where the deed was committed: and this we swear to perform by the truth of the Gospel, throughout all the counties in Ireland; we being determined to see what effect making a few parishes vaccant will have.—To Rev. Patrick Fitzpatrick, parish Mountrath.—We would request you to make this known also to your curate, Rev. John MrMahon.'" The same journal has an article highly lauding the Rev. Michael O'Connor, parish priest of Kyle, for his admirable conduct in denouncing the threatening notice against Sir Charles Coote, and his exertions during many years to preserve tranquility. It is stated that Sir Charles Coote and his family are about to leave the country.

The law officers have come to the somewhat unexpected decision of limiting the holding of the Special Commission to the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary, thereby excluding from

scene of some of the worst barbarities that have disgraced the kingdom during the last few months. Although there are several persons in custody charged with the murders of Major Mahon and the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, the evidence is not yet sufficiently conclusive to warrant the extension of the Commission to that county. It is as yet doubtful whether the South Riding of Tipperary will be included in the Commission.

Thy Late Affali of Honour at Cork.—We have received a letter from Mr. Robert Hardy, of Cork, contradicting in some respects, and explaining in others, the contents of a letter signed by Major General Bunbury, which we copied from one of our daily contemporaries into the Lilustralten Niews, of the 8th ult., having reference to the late unseemly rencontreat Cork between Capitain Bunbury, of the 67th Regiment, and Mr. Hardy. We know nothing of the case but what may be gleaned from the paragraph in question, for the authenticity of which we are no more accountable than for that of any other piece of news that, in the ordinary course, may find its way into the columns of any journal. We regret we have not space for Mr. Hardy's letter.

Referal Association.—This body met as usual in Conciliation Hall, on Monday. Rent for the week, £20.

The famous Castle Bellingham Brewery (Ireland) took fire last week. Before the fiames were extinguished the mill and a large quantity of malt were destroyed.

The Late Mr. Roe.—The person named Longran, for evicting whom it is

destroyed.

THE LATE MR. ROE.—The person named Lonergan, for evicting whom it is generally credited that Mr. Roe was assassinated, was arrested on suspiction of the murder on Christmas Day. He had been away from his residence since the period of the murder until that day.

THE LATE REV. MR. LLOYD.—A man named Walsh, who had been arrested on suspicion of the murder of this rev. gentleman, and who had escaped from Elphin Bridewell, has again been made amenable.

Ms. Peter Borthwick, late Conservative M.P. for Evesham, has shifted the scene of his speech-making tediousness from the floor of St. Stephen's to that of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce; and, in a recent address to that body, he is reported as doing the Jocose, in the following style:—"Before proceeding to Jamaica, in October last, Mr. Borthwick says he called on Lord Grey, at the Colonial Office, to intimate his intended Journey, &c., and he proceeds thus:

'On eaving England, that functionary (Lord Grey) advised him, if he was, so fortunate as to find two Jamaica planters agreeing, to shoot them by oil means, and have them stuffed and carried home as curiosities.'"

EPITOME OF NEWS .- FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are dispensing their princely hospitality at Woburn Abbey to a distinguished circle of guests, including his Serene Highness Prince Lowenstein, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady John Russell, &c.

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Cottenham) is at present residing at

Torquay, by the advice of his physician.

Lord Brougham left Paris on Saturday last for his seat at Cannes.

Ibrahim Pacha returned to Lucca, from a short tour, on the 12th

The King of the Netherlands, by a decree dated the 16th ult., has promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral Prince Henry of the Netherlands, who has hitherto held only that of Captain.

The health of Louis Philippe, who has been lately affected with

ere cold and hoarseness, is now quite restored. A fancy ball is contemplated, under high and favourable auspices.

aid the Shakespere Fund, which is still minus.

The King of Bavaria has issued an order that, during the next month, collections shall be made in all the Roman Catholic churches in his do-minions, for the Swiss fugitives who have fled from the Canton of Uri, or who have been expelled, as well as for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen

in battle.

The Emperor of Russia has just presented to Lieutenant-General Lutke, as a token of his Majesty's perfect satisfaction with his distinguished services, and especially his zeal in the education of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine Nikolaejwitsch, a splendid snuff-box, with his Majesty's portrait set in brilliants.

No trace of the cholera has appeared in Galicia, notwithstanding its poverty, and the general state of health in the kingdom of Poland (except in the Russian Government of Kiew, where, however, it is on the decline) has not given any reason to be apprehensive.

The Duke of Wellington has a large party congregated at Strathfieldsaye, Hants; the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, Viscount Strangford, the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot, and the Hon. G. S. Smythe, are among the guests of his Grace.

The Marquis of Anglesey is receiving a numerous and distinguished circle at Beaudesert, the family seat, near Lichfield. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge arrived there on Tharsday last, and Prince Louis Napoleon joined the circle the same day.

The Duke de Broglie has left the French Embassy in Manchestersquare, for Paris, in order to be present at the opening of the French Chambers and the debate on the Address.

Five individuals have come forward with £1000 each, in order to

Five individuals have come forward with £1000 each, in order to

Hive individuals have come forward with £1000 each, in order to build a chapel for Mr. Oakley, in New Oxford-street.

According to a Frankfort journal, another conspiracy has been discovered at Cracow, and court-martials have been established for the prompt trial of persons who may be arrested.

The Countess of Arundel was safely delivered of a son and heir on Monday, at his Lordship's mansion on Carlton Terrace. Both her Ladyship and the infant are going on favourably.

The Countess Dowager of Romney, whose arrival at St. Leonard's on Sea was announced only a few days since, expired on Christmas Day.

General Salis-Soglio, Colonel Elgger, and his sons, have received employment in the Austrian army.

employment in the Austrian army.

The Archduke Stephen of Austria is lying ill at Presburg with

The number of emigrants who sailed from the port of Antwerp for America, in 1843, was 3179; in 1844, 2961; in 1845, 5223; and, in 1846, 13,178.

The Grand Council of Lucerne has nominated first Deputy at the Diet, Dr. Steiger, who previously represented that canton in the Federal Assembly of 1834, 1837, and 1838. bly of 1834, 1837, and 1838.

The Literary Fund Society has granted £40 to William Thom,

The Literary Fund Society has granted for sometime past in great

the Scottish weaver-poet, who was residing in London for some time past in great distress. With this sum, the poet has returned to Scotland to resume his daily

The Ipswich Museum was opened on Wednesday last, under the most brilliant auspices. The Bishop of Norwich delivered the inaugural address

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., has agreed to advance to his tenantry money on interest, for them to improve their farms with it by way of drainage, &c.; also allowing them to destroy a great portion of the game

Lord Ellesmere has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Times, on the prudence of adopting some extensive scheme of national defence against foreign invasion.

The loss of life on the northern coasts during the last month has been considerable, the total number being thirty-six; namely, in the county of Caithness, 14; in Orkney, fourteen; and in Zeitand, eight. Of these, twenty-eight were drowned in consequence of the wreck of the boats in which they were either hands or passengers.

The Emperor of Engels is said to have contact.

either hands or passengers.

The Emperor of Russia is said to have sent a considerable sum in gold to Hamburg, to be placed in the Belgian New Loan, which is to be negociated by the house of Rothschild.

In one of the educational institutions in Edinburgh, nearly all the male teachers and boys were seized lately with influenza, while not one of the female teachers or pupils was taken ill.

A list of subscriptions, contributed to aid in bringing to justice the party who served Sir Charles Coote and his agent, Captain Sandes, with threatening notices, is headed by the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, P.P., for £10.

In the sitting of the States of Darmstadt, of the 21st ultimo, a motion was made for the abolition of all laws preventing the Jews from taking a full share in the civil rights of the country. The motion was referred to a Committee.

The Archduke Maximilian and the Prince de Metternich have addressed a letter to the Courts of Dessau and Bemburg, in favour of the establishment of Jesuits at Kæthen, which the new Government intends to suppress. On Monday, three young women, educated in the schools founded by Mr. Rainey, the brewer, in St. George's in the East, were elected to the marriage portions of £100 each, annually given for good and virtuous conduct since leaving the establishment.

duct since leaving the establishment.

The Great Southern and Western Railway Board (Ireland) have resolved to suspend all their works in any district where outrage or injury is offered to any of their contractors, gangers, or labourers.

There is so great a scarcity of food in Galicia that the Austrian Government has ordered a million of florins to be distributed, for the relief of the most necessitous of the inhabitants.

The Hereditary Prince of Sardinia has been appointed President of the Council of Ministers, Generalissimo of the Army, and Governor of Turin, in the room of Count de la Tour.

M. Lalande, Secretary of the Free-Trade Association of Bordeaux, states that he has received a communication from Sir B. Peel, in which that states-man. "manifests his intention of attentively considering the subject of the duties on French wine, with a view, it is presumed, to their abolition."

Official intelligence from St. Petersburgh states that the cholera continues to decline at Moscow. The disease has appeared, though with less violence, in the Governments of Minsk and Podolia.

The grocers of Hereford, in lieu of giving Christmas boxes to their customers, have raised a fund amongst themselves, and presented £20 each to the Infirmary and Dispensary; £10 each to the Benevolent Fund, Soup Fund,

to the Infirmary and Dispensary; £10 each to the Benevolent Fund, Soup Fund, and Lying-in Charity; and £5 to the Philanthropic Fund.

The Anne, Government transport ship, with volunteers from the pensioners of the United Kingdom, sailed on Wednesday, last week, from Carrickferrus, for New Zealand.

The tender of Messrs. Harrison and Hoyle, of Chester, for the

building of the new barracks in Sheffield, has been accepted by the Board of Ordnance. The amount was about £19,000.

mance. The amount was about £19,000.

The Right Hon. William Yates Peel has placed the sum of £100 in the hands of several gentlemen at Tamworth, to be distributed amongst the poor of that borough in such a manner as they shall deem best.

The footpath of the Birdcage Walk has been paved with flagstone the entire distance from Storey's-gate, at the west-end of George-street, Westminster, to Buckingham-gate.

Mr. H. M. Curteis, son of the late M.P. for Rye, has been elected the representative for that borough, in the room of his deceased father.

Count Colloredo and General Radowitz, Envoys Extraordinary of Austria and Prussia to the Conference on Swiss affairs, which was originally to be held at Neufchatel, arrived at Paris on Friday, last week, and held a long conference with M. Guizot.

On Christman Eve the Duke of Marlborough distributed among the poor of the parishes surrounding his princely domain, Blenheim Palace, his

The poor of the parishes surrounding his princely domain, Blenheim Palace, his annual gift of venison; 125 prime iat does were killed and given away among about 600 families, who each received, on an average, from 10 to 12 pounds.

Prince Albert has, with a view to advance the mining interests of the county of Cornwall, determined on working the South Towan United Hills, and Wheal Charles mines, being parallel lodes.

On Monday last the British Museum was inspected by 24,191 persons—the National Gallery by 16,270 persons—and the Tower of London by about 3000 persons.

The influenza is prevalent at Berlin, and the Minister Eichhorn

is suffering from it to a degree to be obliged to abstain from his public duties.

The Hon. Mary Anne Ursula Addington, eldest daughter of the late Lord Sidmouth, died on the 24th inst., at Brighton, aged sixty-five.

LITERATURE.

Now and Then. By Samuel Warren, F.R.S. Blackwood.

Now and Trues. By Santule Warners, File S. Blackwood.

(Scoom Motica)

The reappearance of the author of "Ten Thousand a-Year," as a novellist, has naturally excited very considerable interest, and that extending to persons who are not generally readers of novella. Mc Warrers contributions to this class of the reader as the advocates of certain startling notions of moral pourself to the reader as the advocates of certain startling notions of moral pourself to the reader as the advocates of certain startling notions of moral pourself to the reader as the shown how much put more acid error; and, in detailing its consequence, the shown how much put more acid error; and, in detailing its consequence, the shown how much put more acid error; and, in detailing its consequence, the work before us, are of the simplest, yet most impressive, character. The story of "Now and Then" had, indeed, been already told in a few pages of Cartains and the shown how the story and the shown how men, as well as to estimate the good and wise end of Divine Providence in issuing him through trials and affilicions which he too often regards but the side of the short of the story is "commentered about a hundred years ago," the scene in one of our sea-coast counties, in a parish called Martine and the story is "commentered about a hundred years ago," the scene in one of our sea-coast counties, in a parish called Martine and the story is "commentered about a hundred years ago," the scene in one of our sea-coast counties, in a parish called Martine and the story is "commentered about a hundred years ago," the scene in one of our sea-coast counties, in a parish called Martine and the scene of the sce

however, succeeds in the contest, and becomes Senior Wrangler. All this takes place during a lapse of twenty years from the date of the supposed murderer's sentence.

A few months before the contest at Cambridge, a poacher, who once lived on the Milverstoke extate, is executed for robbery; but, before he dies confesses that he killed Lord Alkmond, mistaking him in the dark wood for one of the Earl's keepers; and the finding of the murderous weapon, a plough coulter, in the place he described, confirms the confession.

The Vicar has, in the interim, wrought a great moral victory over the stubborn-hearted Earl, whom long-suffering and the unwearied efforts of the plous minister, have brought to penitence and humility; and the once proud Peer leaves his princely Castle to ask forgiveness of the patriarchal Ayliffe, in his lowly cottage. Their reconciliation ensues. The banished Ayliffe is recalled, and returns to the home of his youth in time to witness his son's triumph at the University; the fortunes of the Ayliffes are improved by the retributive hand of the Earl; they recover their patrimonial property; and thus the story ends—in peace.

We have not left ourselves space to speak of the minor characters in the drams, which are so many portraits of village character in bright relief to the more serious action of the story. Its noblest agent is the Vicar Hylton: though his consistent integrity and high Christian principle can only be appreciated by the reading of the many scenes of patient endurance through which this excellent man passed in establishing the innocence of the younger Ayliffe, and restoring him to society; as well as in supporting the aged father through his tribulation. It is scarcely possible to point to so impressive a portrait of the true Christian minister, in the active exercise of those duties which endear him to us as the minister of God: his rule of life is not one of mere pulpit doctrine, but one that carriers consolation and hope into the cottage of the poor and oppressed peasant, and th

Stories from the Chroniclers. Froissart. By the Rev. H. P. Dunster, M.A. Masters.

This volume is the commencement of an attempt to introduce young readers to the sparkling pages of the Chroniclers, to which historians, poets, and novelists, are indebted for almost all that has been written by them respecting the Middle Ages. The stories are to be told as nearly as may be in the language and style of the Chronicler, and arranged in the order of time in which the circumstance they relate took place. Thus, the history, manners, and customs of a particular age or country will be illustrated in the narratives, rendered doubly attractive by the glittering picturesqueness of the Chronicler. The stories in the present volume are wholly from Froissart; they relate to the times of King Edward the Third, the best age of English chivalry; and, although many of the episodal narratives tell of the strange events of battle-fields, of siege and skirmish, and border warfare, they are not unillumined by the graceful splendours of chivalric life—its moral as well as the millitary qualities—its amusements mingled with the humanities of war. We commend this little book to the special attention of our readers; both for its excellent design and tasteful execution.

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF BALLADS, TRADITIONAL AND ROMANTIC. Edited by J. S. Moore, Esq. Second Series. Washbourne.

"Minstrelsy;" the Rime of the Ancient Mariner, by Coleridge'; a Lytell'Geste, and others of the Robin Hode cycle; the Luck of Muneaster, from Roby's "Traditions of Lancaster;" Lady Bessy, (temp. Chas. II.); Patient Grissell; &c. In the Appendix are Chevy Chace, the Blind Bergar, Childe Noryce, the Battle of Otterbourne, the Auncient Waggonere (from Blackwood), &c. The volume closes with a Glossary, containing every word and expression at all uncommon occurring in either of the two Series. The Introductory Notes are chiefly bibliographical, as heretofore; and the entire work must be regarded a very attractive contribution to our literature for the people. It is, certainly, calculated to keep alive national feeling and love of country, as well to feed and foster domestic affection, and reverence for hearth and home.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES AND SLABS. By the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A. Bell.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES AND SLABS. By the Rev. CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A. Bell and class of monumental memorials denominated "Brasses" has, of late years, attracted the attention of archaeologists in no inconsiderable degree: indeed, the preservation of these very interesting relies of Middle Age art has proved one of the most popular pursuits of archeology. What with "the ruthless spoilation of fanaticism in one age, and of combined ignorance and dishonesty in another," comparatively few of these monumental antiquities exist; and the Reverend author of the volume before us hints that the "Brass-rubbers" are almost as numerous as the Brasses themselves; let us hope that the pencity of the latter will lead to their being still more carefully protected; for, over and above their simple devotional character, which must ever endear them to Christian antiquaries, (as evidence of costume), and as a treasury of heraldic knowledge, as well as the arts and customs generally of former times, Monumental Brasses must ever possess a paramount degree of value and utility.

The work before us (produced by the tasteful hand of Mr. Parker, of Oxford,) furnishes abundant evidence of the interest attached to these Brass-rubbing expeditions; for it owes its origin to two papers read before the St. Alban's Architectural Society, at whose suggestion these articles have been so amended, extended, and illustrated, as to form a handsome library volume of some 250 pages. The lectures themselves, too, originated in a choice collection of Kras rubbings being lent by some friends to the author. We agree with the author that common curiosity may have first induced the sweeping away of dust and spreading out of paper, and manipulation of heel-ball; but the research and the knowledge which it unveils—the glimpses which it gives us of the piety, affection, and ingenuity of man—call forth feelings and sentiments far worthier than those of the most refined curiosity.

"It is because of their vivid representation of the long dead denizens of ages past,—bec

THE JUVENILE VERSE AND PICTURE BOOK. With Num rous Illustrations on Wood. Burns.

A BEAUTIFUL reprint of minor poems of celebrity, with head and tail pieces marginal woodcuts, and vignettes, after the manner of the "Poems and Pictures," issued by the publisher of the present volume. The scenic illustrations, too, are cleverly designed: for example, the death of King Henry the Third has four designs in as many pages. Corston, and the Prince and the Outlaw, are treated in like artistic spirit. The poems are well chosen for the cherishing of kindly feelings among "juvenile" readers; and these early lessons of humanity have much to do with the calmness of the current of after life. Some of the pieces, too, are in a vein of humour which delights and teaches at the same instant.

Lord G. Bentinck on the Finality of the Reform Bill.—Lord George Bentinck has made the following reply to a request made that he would allow his name to be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents of one of the Committees established for the purpose of procuring the transfer of the right of representation from Sudbury to the western districts of the metropolis:—"Sir, I am very sorry I cannot concur in your views. I voted for 'the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill." As a final settlement, I agree with Lord John Russem, 'that the country cannot afford to undergo a revolution once a-year;' or, I would say, once even in twenty years. I am, therefore, for leaving the Reform Act alone, looking upon it a-a measure calculated to fulfil all the rational wants of the country for at least half a century from the date of its enactment. With these views, I cannot agree to have my name placed on the list of your Vice-Presidents.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your humble servant, G. Benyinck."

Scholastic.—To be sold, a Thrashing Machine, in good working order. Ha & birch, cane, and strap barrels. Warranted to lick a school of fifty boys in twenty minutes, distinguishing their offences into literary, moral, and impertinent. Only parted with because the owner has flogged all his school away, and his sons are too big to beat. Apply at the College of Preceptors.—The Man in the Meon.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE opening year in Paris promises to be very brilliant: splendid fêtes at the Tuileries and the English Embassy are anticipated; the Prince de Ligne and the Countess de L.— will shine in the gay galaxy of fashion; and the journals tell us significantly that the Duke de V—— has most sumptuously re-decorated his

hôtel.

We hear, too, of many toilettes ravissantes. Among the new materials is mentioned the satin-Marquerite, worked with small flowers; and gauze embroidered flat with flowers in silks of the natural colours.

The corsages are very low, in the form of a V upon the breast; and the berthes are trimmed lightly in front, and long behind.

In town, grey cachemire is much worn, embroidered with grey velvet flowers, and trimmed with large buttons of passemeterie, velvet, and soutache.

A robe of velvet vert d'Isly, with the corsage draped, and the sleeves trimmed with white lace, relieved by a large knot of rose-coloured ribbon, with long ends, and a papillow knot at the bottom of the corsage, is much admired.

For robes des chambres, fiannel with cachemire patterns is a striking novelty: the sleeves are very wide and long. They are looped to the elbow by a cord and tassels; there is also a rich cordelière at the waist, but no other garniture.

The evening robes are trimmed with volants of black and white lace, placed alternative, these are generally upon rich shades of grossille, gros vert, Isabelle

tassels; there is also a rich cordeliere at the waist, but no other garniture.

The evening robes are trimmed with volants of black and white lace, placed alternately: these are generally upon rich shades of grosselle, gros vert, Isabelle and gros bleu.

We abridge the following additional details from the "New Belle Assemblée:"—

The forms and materials of out-door dress were last month in a great degree decided; the number of pardessus is, however, increased, by the introduction of some velvet ones, of a form between the mantlet and the mantle: they are made rather more than a half-length behind, long, and sloping almost to a point in front, and closed from the throat to the bottom by a row of buttons of a new form: they are wadded, lined with satin, and trimmed in general with fur; indeed, notwintstanding the number of other trimmings, both of passementerie, black lace, velvet, and ribbon, furs predominate; and though the weather is still mild for the time of year, several fur mantletts have appeared.

Promenade Robes are of the same materials as last month, but black velvet and cloth arein a majority; deep blue, and vin de Bordeaux, are the colours preferred for the latter: they are embroidered in soulache, intermingled with embroidery in relief: they are frequently worm with mantlets of the same, embroidered to correspond. Velvet robes are decorated with passementerie: they may be worn with mantlets similarly trimmed, or, what is a better style, a fur mantlete, and the border of the robe trimmed with a band of fur to correspond.

Plain silks and plain poplins are also employed for robes de chambre; some are made with corages en revers, the revers descending in robings down the front of the skirt; it is frequently bordered with several rows of narrow velvet ribbon silk ones are quilted all round in very pretty patterns. Cashmere still retains its vogue, as the most decidedly elegant material for robes de chambre, but now it is always plain, either grey or feutre, and trimmed with very rich ornaments in pass

always plain, tender grey of years, passementerie.

Coloured velvets, satins, velours épinglé, cashmere, and several of the new silks, are all in favour for half-dress robes. Several of those of cashmere are decorated with applications guipuriennes, or the imitations of it which I have spoken of above. These dresses are very much admired. Another style of trimming for cashmere robes, that is very mucif in request, is composed of buttons and brandebourgs, both velonié. Never, indeed, were the garnitures of passementerie so numerous or so beautiful; velvet, plain, stamped, and of the fancy kind, is also very much in request; so is ribbon disposed in various ways and black lace. This volume completes the work, the general character of which we noticed in its First Series. Among its gems are the Elfin Gray; the Knight's Revenge, by Delty; Fair Rosamon. 1612; the Eve of St. John, by Scott; the Eve of St. Jerry, by Maginn; the Berkshire Lady's Garland; the With Huntsman, imitated from summerous or so beautiful; velvet, plain, stamped, and of the fancy kind, so numerous or so beautiful; velvet, plain, stamped, and of the fancy kind, also very much in request; so is ribbon disposed in various ways and black lace. Bitrger; May of the Moril Glen, by Hogg; the Outlaw Murray, from Scott's

are either of black lace, fringe, or the material of the dress; when of the latter, they are lightly festooned round the edge, and either made with a braiding of the same, or one of ribbon à la cialle.

latter, they are igntly estooned rounding of the same, or one of ribbon à la vielle.

Caps are very much in favour in home demi-toilette, and particularly for social dinner parties, for which the robes are generally of the half-dress kind. Some of white blonde, of a round open form, are trimmed on each side with a bouquet of velvet flowers and foliage in full colours; others are composed of point d'Angleterre, trimmed with orange-satin ribbons, intermingled with black velvet. Those of pink blonde, decorated with cherry-coloured velvet, are a good deal seen. The last novelty is the petit bonnet à la Clarisse, made both in Brusseis lace and point d'Angleterre; there are two or three falls gathered full, put carelessly on the head; they droop over the hair, and mingle with the flowers with which it is decorated.

Half-dress chapeaux are also in favour for these parties, and for the theatres. Some of the most elegant are of emerald-green velours épinglé; the interior is lined with white satin, drawn full in the capote style, each drawing formed by very narrow velvet: tufts composed of the same velvet, and blonde, adorn each side; the exterior is trimmed with a willow marabout, shaded in all the lighter tints of green.

The materials for Ball Robes are satin, taffeta, crape, crèpe lisse, lace; and for grand balls, gause lamée, with gold or silver. Robes of light materials are made with two or three skirts, satin with one only, and taffeta with one or two. The corsages are deeply pointed, and cut very low, the skirts and sleeves shorter than those of evening dress. There is considerable variety in ball trimmings: several of the new ones are of passementerie, of excessive lightness; the effilie ondés, and the effilé crèpé are the most novel. Ribbon is also employed in a great variety of ways; one of the prettiest is a trimming à la vielle, or else in puffs, composed of gauze ribbon, either pink, blue, or very light green, lightly shot with gold or silver. Lace is very much employed for satin and taffeta robes; it is d

WESTMINSTER PLAY.

In our Journal of Dec. 18th, we furnished our readers with a slight notice of the first representation, or rather the rehear-sal of Terence's comedy of the "Adelphi," by the young gentlemen of Westminster School. On the 20th ult., we had the pleasure of witnessing the third representation, as well as on Thursday, when the performance was honoured by the prence of His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

in the ancient and spacious dormitory of the School, a portion of which is partitioned off, and very tastefully decorated and arranged. In accordance with the Roman theatre, the musical department is conducted behind the scenes. On the

is conducted behind the scenes. On the spectator's right is a range of seats, appropriated to the old "Westminsters," or past "Captains" of the School. The next division is reserved for the ladies, of whom there is generally a small but brilliant assemblage (chiefly the friends of the head scholar, or Captain as he is termed). On the opposite side are ranged the masters and their friends. The small portion in the centre is occupied chiefly by visitors of distinction; and the gallery by the general company. The more juvenile scholars stand upon the top-most seat of the gallery; and their vociferous plandits, when any trite aphorism of Terence occurs, furnish no small amusement to the audience, and at the same time demonstrate that they are better acquainted with the author, than their appearance would indicate.

The theatre on each occasion was crowded. Previous to the play, the Captain came forward in his collegiate dress, and delivered the Latin prologue, in which he more particularly alluded to the disappointment occasioned by the non-performance of the Terence play last year, owing, we believe, to some discussion as to the propriety of continuing these performances, which, we understand, is as old as the foundation of the school, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The play



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

throughout was admirably performed. The extraordinary fluency of the youthful actors, and their truthful delineations of the various characters, male and female, evinced not merely a true conception of the poet's creations, but a perfect mastery over the colloquial peculiarities which mark his style. Although, perhaps, the "Adelphi" falls somewhat short of the humour which characterises the "Eunuchus," it is on some accounts preferable to it as an acting play.

Our space will not allow of any elaborate analysis of the plot; suffice it, that two brothers, Demea and Micio, are represented by the poet as specimens of two very opposite dispositions. Demea lives a secluded country life, is very close and irritable. He is married, and has two sons, Eschinus and Clesipho; the latter lives with him, and is kept very strictly; while the other son is adopted by his uncle Micio, and resides with him in the gay and bustling city. Micio's character presents a curious contrast; he is a bachelor, extremely mild and generous in his disposition, and is, moreover, lenient to a fault towards the follies and extravagances of his nephew. The opposite views of the bland Micio

and the irascible Demea as to the care and education of youth, form some very amusing portions of the comedy, while the love affairs of the two youths furnish the main incidents of the plot. The slaves, or "Servi" of Terence, are generally characters of much study in these performances, and deservedly so, for on them depends much of the vis comica of the play. In the present instance, we thought the part of Syrus a very clever delineation of a rather difficult character. Perhaps the interview with Demea, in thefirst act, may be cited as the best illustration.

Of the acting of Mr. Clapcott, as Sostrata, the widowed mother, we cannot speak too highly. Her grief at the supposed desertion of her daughter by Eschinus, was very touchingly given. It drew forth, as it deserved, loud and prolonged applause. We were also much pleased with the acting of Geta—especially in the scene in the third act, where he vows vengeance against the whole house of Micio in general, and his servant Syrus, in particular—announcing his monstrous determination to annihilate the slave's father for producing such a wicked son—

'Seni animam primúm extinguerem ipsi

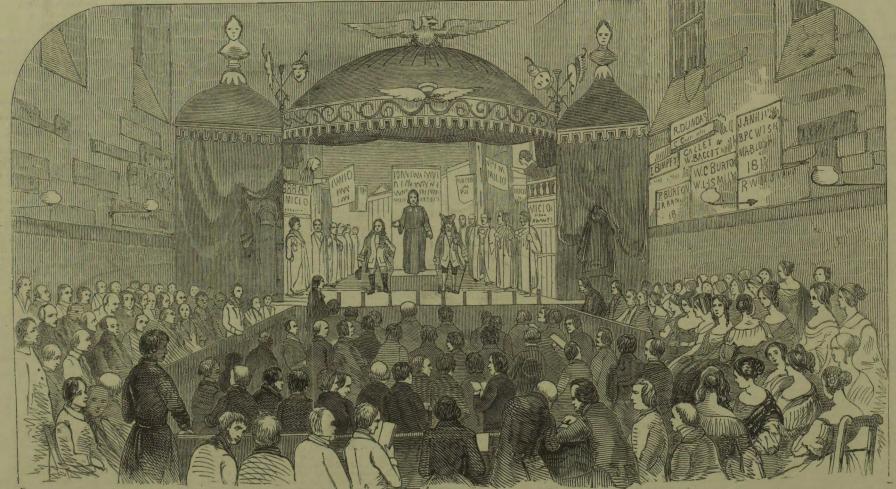
'Seni animam primúm extinguerem ipsi

qui illud produxit scelus: Tum autem Syrum "—&c., &c.

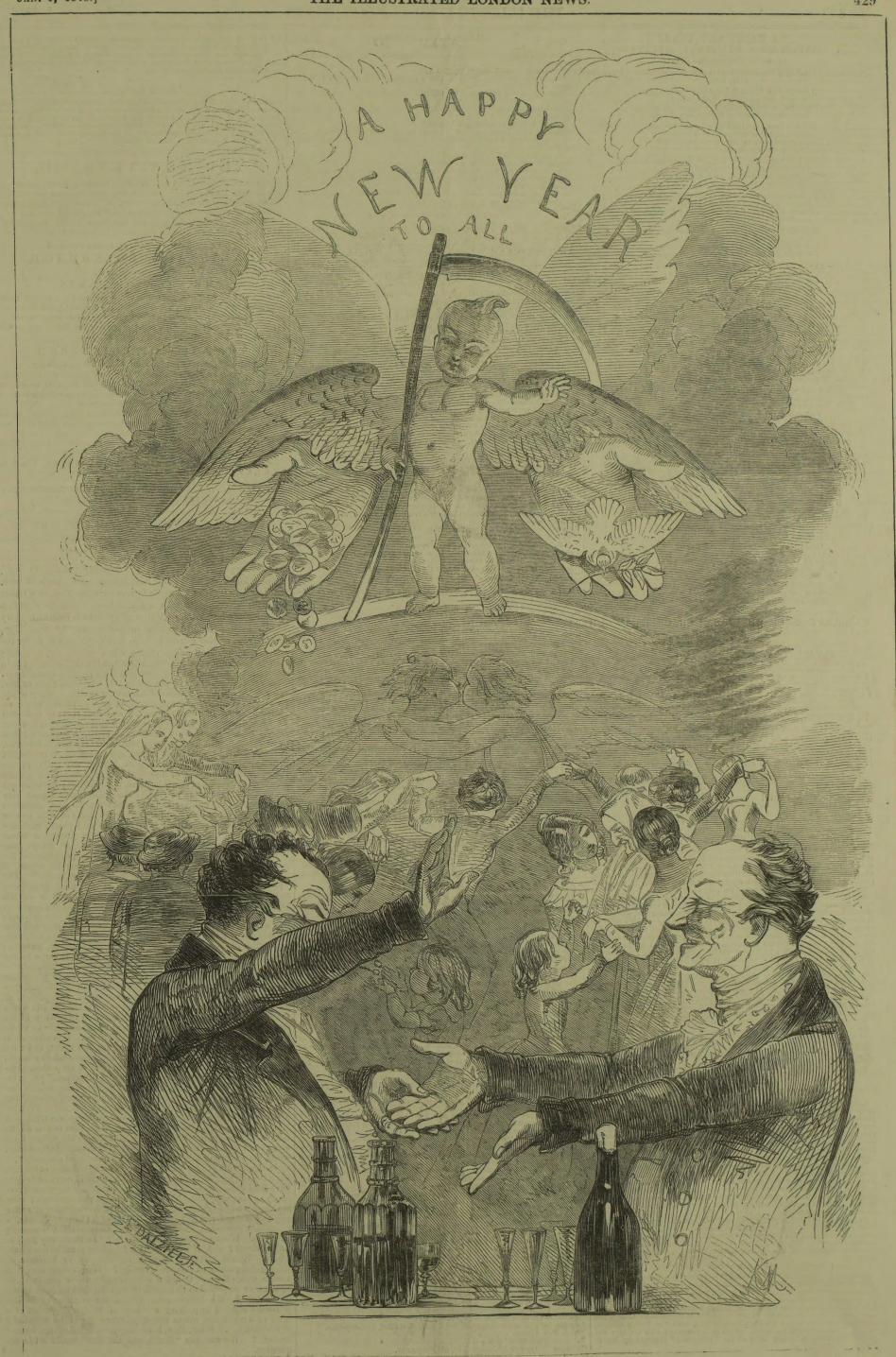
Tum autem Syrum "—&c., &c.

The parts of Demea, Aschinus, and Micio were all skilfully sustained. The dialogue between Demea and Micio, in the first act, in which the characters of the two old men are so well contrasted, was much applauded. Mr. Smart displayed a very perfect conception of the mild and good-natured Micio; and so truthfully did he delineate the character, that it was impossible to refrain from sympathising with the old man at his being suddenly thrust into a marriage with the old widow, Sostrata, in the fifth act, as if for no other purpose than to ridicule him—a proceeding in which we have often been puzzled to discover either the wit or the justice. We must not omit to add that the care and attention bestowed upon the costume of the actors in these plays, reflect great credit upon the classic taste and knowledge of those by whom such matters are arranged.

The play was, as usual, succeeded by



WESTMINSTER PLAY.—THE EPILOGUE.



"A HAPPY NEW YEAR!" DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR." ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

Song, BY MISS SHERIDAN CAREY.

(Author of " The Field of Waterloo." Vide the Illustrated London News, June 21, 1845.)

A Happy New Yeas! to our Friends, far and near: Old cares and old crosses—forget them! For the Bells pealing out, with a right merry shout, Teach the welcome that Wisdom has set them.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR! and should peril draw near, May it never reach those whom we treasure; But guarded from ill, may they gratefully still Reap the blessings of Earth without measure!

There are sighs, the. are tears, for the sorrows of years,
There are troubles and sore tribulation;
May THE RULES above, in His mercy and love,
Lend an ear to the pray'rs of the Nation!

To the Queen of our Isles, to the Home where She smiles, Glad Wife and glad Mother, the Royal,
A Happy New Year! and thrice blest Her career,
To a People haught, loving, and loyal.

To the Rich, to the Great, e'er surrounded by state (That all Men are Brothers, repeating),
To the Needy and Poor, who in patience endure,
Straight, a HAPPY NEW YEAR! we send greeting.

Yes, a Happy New Year! to all those who are dear;
May hope, love, and joy e'er possess them;
And the "Battle of Life" be to them void of strife;—
Here's A Health to our Friends and God bless them!

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASO
My neighbours, happy may the new year be?
Are not all happy? What years take away
But fills the gap this side eternity.
Then mirth is wisdom, or the wise are they
Who shed on others joy a kindly ray.
Who are not Wassailers do them no wrong,
But unrepining, witnessing the gay,
Giving a whole heart's echo to their song,
They thank the Giver as who join the throng.

Laugh! young in hopes and years, laugh from the heart, Clear in the beauty of its hope and aim, And love (so pure that answ'ring love will start). Yet'ran or sage! live 'yond the world's acclaim, Or censure, weaving shadows of a name. Ye world-wise crowds! push on a happier year Than that gone out with broken staff and lame; Av'rice in front and Ruin in the rear, They would have drag'd joy from her order'd sphere.

Yield us a happy year, ye rich and great!
Whose hopes too oft bring household pence desps
Science! the new year gathers in your state,
Whirling new wonders in your thoroughfare;
May we find echoes of the old ways there!
Our wealth and wonts spare, fiery Minister!
And oh! misrule be chased, disgraced, and bare
From law-vonch'd plea and frustrate massacre:
Erin's new year have many a follower.

It is the jubilee of days to-day,
The Sabbath of the year, the starting cheer
To our renew'd existence under way,
As we were freight in charge to thee, new year!
Neighbours are brothers and their hearts are here,
In happy greetings on the hearth or street.
Strange morrow! where his morrows disappear.
The old year—who the new hath chanced to meet,
Then off, with whate'er welcome, to the rear.—G. B.

EXPLANATION OF CHRISTMAS CRACKERS IN OUR LAST NUMBER.

8. A '9. B 10. A 10. A 11. Q

15. XIII-XIII-VIII

17. The letter I.
18. Place the candle on the person's head.
19. Q. Why is a busy-body like a cat on the roof of a fish momer's shop?
A. Both are over officious (a fish-house).
20. Henri-ett-a Street, near Cavendish-

chalk round the person's body,
2. When is a horse like a fish?

A. When is a horse like a fish?

A. When is a horse like a fish?

A. When is a horse like the letter v in civility?

A. Because its between two eyes (i's).

B. Because its between two eyes (i's).

C. A. Both are over officious (a fish-house).

20. Henri-ct-a Street, near Cavendish-guare.

21. When he clocking in.

Short.

24. The wall shall neither break nor fall.

25. A pair of sunffers.

Secause its a eatered (eataract).

Int-clops.

Int-clops.

Both make a sty nasty.

Non he's a shaving.

When is a man over head and ears in debt?

When he has a hat on, which (hat on witch) is not paid for.

A. Both are over officious (a fish-house).

20. Henri-ct-a Street, near Cavendish-guare.

21. When he or shall hot.

22. Because it makes the ignorant cloquent.

23. Short.

24. The wall shall neither break nor fall.

25. A pair of sunffers.

Secause she's always a-musing.

26. Because they are always crossing the line and running from pole to pole.

27. Because they are hearty-fish-all (artifi-wind-"0ver the bills and far away."

28. O' Why are washerwomen entitled to be ranked as great navigators?

A. Because they are always crossing the line and running from pole to pole.

28. Because they are hearty-fish-all (artifi-wind-"0ver the bills and far away."

29. Q. Why is a pastry cook like a druggist?

A. Because they are hearty-fish-all (artifi-wind-"0ver to Ostend.

30. When he reiched (reached) all the way from Dover to Ostend.

31. Doth make a potato rot (potater hot).

32. Thore is A difference.

A FAREWELL.— A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year!"

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER.

The sky during the past week has been nearly always covered by cirrostratus and scud; the air has been at times in nearly a calm state; at no time has the wind blown strongly, and it has passed over from the N. to the E. During the whole of the week there has been but little change of temperature either during the night or day, and it has been principally below the average for the season.

The following are some particulars of each day:

Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; a thin rain was falling occasionally; the direction of the wind was N. and E., but very light; and the average temperature for the day was 38°. Saturday, Christmas Day, was similar in almost all respects with the day preceding, and the day was very dull; its average temperature was 38°. Sunday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; the direction of the wind was N.M.E.; and the average temperature for the day was 35½°. Monday, the sky was overcast all day; the wind was N. and E.; and the average temperature for the day was 35½°. Honday, the sky was overced by cloud all day, and the atmosphere was very thick and misty; at Sh. A.M., a little snow fell, being the first that has fallen this winter; a lh. P.M., some half fell; and at other times a thin; listy rain was falling; the direction of the wind before noon was N., and it was E. sfter noon; the average temperature of the day was 34½°. Wednesday, the sky was partially clear in the morning, and the thermometer on grass read 19°, and that in air read 25½°; after 8h. A.M., the sky became again covered by cloud; there were light airs passing from the S.S.E.; and the average temperature for the day was 34½°.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:

Friday, Dec. 24 the highest caring the day was 40 deg., and the lowest was 36 deg. Saturday, Dec. 25

Sanday, Dec. 27

Tuesday, Dec. 29

Wednesday, Dec. 29

Tuesday, Dec. 29

Wednesday, Dec. 29

Blackheath, Thursday, Dec. 30. J. G.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

RAILWAY BILLS.—The first report of the Commissioners on Railway Bills which has just been presented, consists of the following resolution:—"That the 145th standing order be suspended with regard to railway bills, and that all railway bills be referred to the Select Committee on Railway Bills before they are presented to the House." By a return of the railways for which acts were passed last session, it appears that the number of miles authorised to be constructed was 1353; the amount of capital stock, £25,695,257; the amount of capital subscribed, £11,702,951; and the sum they were empowered to borrow, £13,764,871.

The luggage unclaimed at the railway stations throughout the country, comprises every description of article, from a carriage down to a portmanteau, and jewels and bank-notes to the value of many thousands a year. Complaints are made of the manner in which these are sold, being generally amongst the officials, without sufficient publicity given to the fact of the articles being unclaimed. A carriage was sold lately to an official for £14, though it had cost the owner £50 just before.

On the 12th, the locomotive of a train on the Cracow Railway got off the rails between that town and Myslowitz, and dragged three waggons, laden with goods, down to the bottom of the embankment after it. The carriages containing the passengers were luckily not dragged off the line. The locomotive and the waggons were smashed, and, in their fall, killed the driver, the fireman, and three workmen.

INTERESTING BOOKSELLER'S CATALOGUE.—Among the literary curiosities lately proposed for publication by the Camden Society, is the Day-book of John Dorne, a foreign bookseller, resident at Oxford, giving the prices, and often the printer, place, character, size, binding, and purchaser of the books which he sold, day by day, during the year 1520. This unique contribution to bibliographical history is preparing for the press by two distinguished scholars—Dr. Cotton, the Archdeacon of Cashel; and the Rev. John Wilson, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. The Society will produce it as soon as is consistent with the care and attention necessary to identify many of the "rare tomes" recorded by Master Dorne.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, January 2.-Second Sunday after Christmas.-The Moon and Venns

re near together. Mo.:DAY, 3.—Mars souths at 7h. 25m. p.m. TUESDAY, 4.—Mercury rises at 7h. 11m. a.m., being 57 minutes before the Sun

WEDNESDAY, 5.—Venus rises at 4h. 19m. a.m., and Saturn sets at 9h. 1m.

THURSDAY, 6.—Epiphany.—Twelfth Day.—Old Christmas Day.—New Moon at

Oh. Sm. p.m.
FRIDAY, 7.—Jupiter souths at midnight.
SATUEDAY, 8.—Lucian.—The Sun rises at 8h. 6m., and sets at 4h. 7m.—The length of the day is 8h. 1m., and the day has increased 16 minutes since the Shortest Day.
During this month, the planet Venus shines with great brightness before sunvise; the planet Saturn shines dully after sunset; Mars shines somewhat brightly luring the evenings; and Jupiter is a magnificent object throughout the night. For the relative appearance of the planets this month, see the *Illustrated London Almanack*, for 1848.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 8.

 Sunday
 Monday
 Tuesday
 Wednesday
 Thursday
 Friday
 Saturday

 Mm h
 Mm

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. P.," Camberwell.—In 1841, the population of Great Britain was 13,844,434; of Ireland, 8,175,000.

"A Locomotive Engine."—We cannot say.
"A Young Lady." Hammersmith.—Percha (Gutta) is pronounced as spelt—not perks. (See No. 287 of our present Volume.)

"A New Subscriber."—We have not.
"A Subscriber," Ireland.—The amount in guestion is 1s. 6d.
"Jonatham," Old Jevry.—"Now!" is a corruption of navigator.
"C. H.," and "W. O'H."—We have not room.
"G.," Abergavenny, and "Beta," should apply at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry.

"Jonathan," Oid Jevry.—"Nani" is a corruption of navigator.

"C. H.," and "W. O'H."—We have not room.

"G.," Abergavenny, and "Beta," should apply at the Government Annuity Office, Oid Jevry.

"T. D. S.," Falmouth.—Address Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

"Dexterity."—Apply to Ackermann and Co., Strand.

"A Siborian."—Administration is indispensable.

"A. W.," Durham.—There has been, in two or more seasons, a "drop curtain" of looking-glass at the Cobury, nov the Victoria, Theatre, London.

"C. H. T." is thanked for the Lithographic Sketch.

"Molly."—Mistletce has been successfully propagated by causing the bruised berries, which are very viscid, to adhere to the bark of such fruit-. ees as have been found most congenial to their growth. Upon the bark of these the seeds readily germinate, and take root.

"Eteracrifs," Antrim.—The most useful works to consult in a critical study of the Hebrew Scriptures, are now generally allowed at the Universities to be—the works of Gesenius, translated from the German; together with the "Bible Student's Concordance," (an excellent work, but recently published). For the Greek Scriptures, the student should consult Hartwell Horne's "Introduction to the Study of the New Testament;" Dr. Campbell's "Four Dissertations" prefixed to list "Translation of the Gospels;" together with the "Englishman's Greek Concordance to the New Testament," (also a new work); as well as Buttmann's Larger Greek Grammar.

"An Old Artist," Hereford, is thanked for his suggestive note.

"W. L. B. J. M."—See the little work, "Etiquette for Gentlemen."

"A. B.," Plaistow—A generation is a single succession—one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent. In "enervate," the accent is on the second syllable.

"J. W.," Houndsditch.—We think not.

"L. S. D.," Aghadorey.—We should prefer the office last named.

"Terpsichore,"—Declined.

"J. S.," Soho.—We have not room for the illustration of such matters as our Correspondent suggests.

"Canaria,"—See the shilling "Manual of Cage Birds."

"J. P. M.—Wardy opposite

ment. Snow to the depth of a foot usually produces water to the depth of an inch nearly.

R. C. B."—The distances of the earth from the stars are not known.

J. P."—Physicoratic means, literally, a system of government for physical ends, irrespective of moral prurpose. It may be more fully defined as a government which deals with the material prosperity of a nation, by encouraging to the utmost agriculture, and the breeding of cattle; all things being secondary to the produce of the earth. The chief French Physicoratists were Quernay, Turgot, and the eider Mirabeau; their theory died out after the Revolution. In England, all Agricultural Societies, and the Smithfield Club, come within the Physicoratic system.

G. E. B. M."—Miss Burdett Coutts was born 25th April, 1814.

G. W."—The subject of Cockades has been so much discussed in our columns that we fear to venture on it again. Deputy-Lieutenants, having a kind of military character, are, we think, entitled to deco ate their servants' hats with the badge in question.

question.

M. Equester."—The descendant of the younger son of the Chief of a family would be entitled (under the circumstances stated) to bear the family coat of arms, without the supporters. No differencing mark, save that of cadency, is allowable. A new motto may be legally assumed, without reference or payment of fee to the

be entitled (under the circumstances stated) to bear the family coat of arms, without the supportees. No differencing mark, save that of cadency, is allowable. A new motto may be legally assumed, viitout reference or payment of fee to the Lyon Office.

"M. M."—Prince George of Cambridge was born at Hanover, 26th March, 1819. The Prince Royal of Hanover (Prince George of Cumberland) was born at Berlin, 27th May, 1819.

"R. Y. H."—Several pamphlets were published when the question was agitated. Consult a bookseller, and refer to the debates of the time. There is no one digest of the whole subject.

"H."—Consult a map, and the steam-boat advertisements.

"A Cambridge Scholar"—Baldar is a hero of the Norse Mythology; his adventures belong to poetry rather than history. See Gray's Poems. There is no job in the case; it is a very fair subject for treatment.

"Puxaph Aau,"—Bulls and indulences are still issued from the Papal See, but neither are they purchased by the recipients, nor do they allow them "to commit sins at pleasure." Of course, none but Roman Catholics can avail themselves of the Roman Catholic Church, and belief in her tenets.

"Cymro." We cannot tell without seeing the context.

"P. R."—When the arms depicted are those of a married ladie, the husband's shield is that which should be given. In the cases of unmarried ladies and widows, the lozenge is the correct shape, and that we always engrave.

"An Old Subscriber."—Any one who can show a Royal descent through his mother, the daughter of a Peer, is entitled to an honorary degree at the Universities.

"O. P. Q."—The present Viscount Bolingbroke has one surviving brother, the Hon. Ferdinand St. John, born 16th Oct., 1804.

"Bourbon."—Maria Christina, Queen Mother of Spain, is daughter of the late Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, and half-sister of the Duchess de Herri, that Princess being King Francis s daughter by his first marriage. The Marquis of Waterford married, 8th June, 1842, the Hon. Louisa Stuart, second daughters. "Charles, being Knew Sha

type.

An Old Subscriber," Edinburgh, should apply to Mr. Williams, publisher, Eton.

R. D., "Sturminster.—Address, Brookes's Club, 60, St. James's-street.

James," Gloucester.—The address of Mr. Thomas Roscoe is 128, Camden Road

Yillas, Canden Toun. We do not know the whereabout of Burns's sons.

J. O. S." can procure the scientific and theological writings of Swedenborg, from

Hodson, Clifford's-inn-passage, Fleet-street; and Newbery, 6, King-street, Hol
horn.

Hodson, Chiford's-inn-pussaye, a company to the pear's numbers of our Journal born.

"J. H. M.," Warren-street, is recommended not.

"An Admiring Subscriber," we think, would find the year's numbers of our Journal inconveniently thick for one volume.

"C. N. S."—We examot advise under such circumstances as you state.

"H. H. N."—William Caxton, according to Oldys, was born in 1412. He died in 1491 or 1492, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

"Verax" can proceed against the father.

"Verax" inn., "Sheffield.—Apply to Mr. Lumley, bookseller, Chancery-lane.

"N. R. N."—Plural.

"A Lover of the Muses" is thanked.

"Redrose."—Apply to Mr. Cundall, 12, Old Bond-street.

*** In our Number for next week will appear an ENGRAVED TITLE-PAGE to bind with the Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, just completed. This Title-page will be of New and Original Design, differing entirely from either of the previous Title-pages of this Journal. It will be accompanied by a List of the Engravings in Vol. XI.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Romance of a Mince Pie.—Davidson's Grammar.—Davidson's Shorthand.—Woman's Worth.—Hactenus.—Leonora, 3 vols.—Emigrants of Ahodarra, by W. Carleton.—Lays for the Thoughtful and the Solitary.—Popular Natural History, vol. 1.—Watts' Songs, illustrated.—Shakespe re's Seven Ages of Man, illustrated.—The Souvenir of the Season.—Savindroog, 3 vols. Music.—The Musical Bijou, 1848. D'Almaine and Co., London.

THE NEW YEAR, 1848.

THE confirmed success of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and the increasing means placed at the disposal of its Proprietors, from the large circulation established over the whole civilised world, have determined them to spare no

expense in still further increasing the attractions of this popular Newspaper.
With this determination, during the year 1848 the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will present, besides the usual number of Engravings,

TWO LARGE AND SEPARATE ENGRAVINGS OF

PARIS AND EDINBURGH, To be presented GRATIS to all Subscribers during the year.

THE VIEW OF PARIS

has for a long time been in preparation by the celebrated engravers of Paris, Messrs. Best and Co. The view is taken from the towers of Notre Dame, and contains nearly every public and picturesque building in this highly interesting city. This Engraving will be ready for delivery to the Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on January 22, 1848.

THE VIEW OF EDINBURGH

is already finished, and presents a Panoramic View of this romantic city.

New Subscribers to this Newspaper will thus have a favourable opportunity in commencing the year 1848 with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; as

the Number published January 8th, 1848, will commence a new Volume, which will have the extra Pictures of Paris and Edinburgh Gratis.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is Published every Saturday at the

Office, 198, Strand, London. Every copy is printed on stamped paper to go free to any part of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

TERMS:—268. per year or 6s. 6d. per quarter—single copies, 6d. each. Orders received by all Newsagents and Booksellers in all parts of the world.

The ELEVENTH VOLUME is now ready. Volume I., price 21s. Vols. 2, 3,

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, price 18s. each. The THIRD EDITION of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is Now READY, Price ONE SHILLING, containing upwards of Sixty Engravings.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1848.

THAT every profession has a code of morality peculiar to itself. has been long recognised; it is more than recognised, it is allowed, A trader may "push" his goods by arts for which one not a trader would be severely censured; a soldier has a license for what in a civilian would be a crime. A class of opinions is created in every branch of life, recognised as valid rules of conduct by that section, which escape reproof oftener perhaps than they ought to do, for the which escape reproof oftener perhaps than they ought to do, for the sake of some practical utility arising out of them; for, as no one man is perfect, professions, which are but the skill of men put in action, must partake of the taint attaching to all human things. Nearly all the pursuits of the life of this world are, more or less, compromises with the code of abstract morality. They would become unendurable corruptions of it, and make the world an abode fitter for demons than men, if an innate sense of right and wrong did not fix a boundary, beyond which no custom, however sanctioned, can pass—no "professional privilege" whatever can break through, without the sternest rebuke that can be administered. A trader may, by all lawful means, endeavour to get the largest profits on his wares; if he goes beyond the truth in the attempt, the judgment of the world is not too strict on the point. But dangerous deceit he must not practice; he must not vend poison in the name of food. The soldier may legally slay an enemy, but the military code prohibits murder and assassinapoint. But dangerous deceit he must not practice; he must not vend poison in the name of food. The soldier may legally slay an enemy, but the military code prohibits murder and assasination. To all professions there are appointed limits of their powers to diverge from the natural laws of truth and peace, with one exception, and that, strangely enough, is the profession whose object is the preservation of order and morality, and whose duty is, in theory, to attain and secure justice. The profession of the law stands out with an unenviable distinction from all others, as possessing the most vitiated code of "class morality." The "privileges" of those who pursue it are so anomalous, so opposed to the ordinary rules that guide all other men, that it is difficult to understand how society permits the existence of such exceptions, save on this ground, that the bulk of mankind pass through life without needing the services of lawyers or courts; and that the minority who do come in contact with them cannot enlist the sympathies of the majority on their side. To give one instance; a barrister can keep the money of a client whose cause he has not only neglected, but positively damaged by that neglect. If we were compelled to resort to barristers as often as to physicians would this abuse last for a week? The highest of the medical profession must give some attention, however slight, to a patient, or no fee is forthcoming. But there are other privileges still worse than this; the barrister's license to do anything in defence of his client, is often exercised with an unscrupulousness likely to make the law not only despised, but feared and hated. It is allowed to client, is often exercised with an unscrupulousness likely to make the law not only despised, but feared and hated. It is allowed to an advocate, perfectly cognizant of the guilt of his client, to fix the crime, if he can, on an innocent person. Courvoisier's counsel, with the confession of that atrocious murderer in his pocket, professional of him that was perfectly "professional" yet, it in fered a defence of him that was perfectly "professional," yet it inspired among ordinary men one common feeling of disgust. A case has just occurred, where the defence was equally "professional," but only one degree less immoral. A criminal has been tried at York for a threefold murder; a man suspected of complicity was tried with him. Before the trial, the murderer had confessed his crime; all the facts were in the possession of those who managed the defence; yet every effort was made to throw the guilt on the suspected accomplice, whom the confession acquitted! All this is quite legal and proper, it appears, according to the "class morality" of the profession of the law, but it is a vile juggling with truth, that is criminal in itself, and might have fatal consequences. It is an attempt to attach guilt to (perhaps) an innocent man. The penalty of that guilt is death; what are those who knowingly seek to establish such criminality on such a person but murderers in intention? Out of a Court of Justice, a conspiracy to bring a false charge against an individual, is severely fered a defence of him that was perfectly "professional," yet it inspired among ordinary men one common feeling of disgust. A case person but murderers in intention? Out of a Court of Justice, a conspiracy to bring a false charge against an individual, is severely punished. What makes the distinction? Is there any limit to this privilege? and, if so, where is it? There must be one somewhere. Would privilege warrant an attorney or barrister in forging documents to procure a verdict? We presume not; it is a statutable offence. Could a counsel make use of papers which he knew or suspected to be forged, though he had no share in the transaction? We believe not. Would the privilege of the Bar warrant a counsel in picking a "learned brother's" pocket of a letter or a certificate, whose non-appearance might be essential?

warrant a counsel in picking a "learned brother's" pocket of a letter or a certificate, whose non-appearance might be essential? We believe not. What, then, is the degree of moral offence he may commit? We wish the "Perchastic of the Paris" commit? We wish the "Bench and the Bar" would settle the

POSTSCRIPT.

POSTSCRIPT.

Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers — A general meeting of the newly-appointed Commissioners of Sewers for the metropolitan districts, was held on Thursday, in one of the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons. The chair was taken by Sir Edward Fowell Buxton, M.P., and the other Commissioners present were the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, Dr. Southwood Smith, the Hon. F. Byng, the Rev. William Stone, Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Bullar, Mr. Hulton, Mr. Broderip, and Mr. Puckle. The principal business before the Commissioners was the reception of the accounts of the defunct Commissioners for the several districts, the payment of certain bills, and the transfer of the blances on hand from the bankers of the districts into a fund to be kept at the Union Bank of London.

DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN'S SOCIETY.—The Barristers' Annual Ball in behalf of the funds of this charity was held on Thursday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. About 250 persons were present.

THE VERNOM GALLERY.—The trustees of the National Gallery have made their selection from the gallery of Mr. Robert Vernon, and have accepted for the nation 160 pictures. The deed conferring this magnificent gitt upon the British people has been executed; and it now only remains for the nation to crect a structure fitted to receive the collection. Until this is done, we believe, the pictures will not be removed from the house of the donor, in Pall-mall. Among the l60 pictures, are four of the finest works of Turner; of examples of Etty there are six; of Eastlake, two; of Maclise, two; of Mulready, three; of Chalon, one; of Leslie, three; of Yebster, two; of Callcott, seven; of Wilkie, three; of Jones, two; of Isance, three; of Fondall, two.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The most recent advices from Rome state that the Liberal and Retrograde parties were respectively making desperate efforts to secure the support of the Pope, and that Lord Minto had taken a decided part in favour of the former, and nearly succeeded in persuading his Holiness that the war in Switzerland had been directed, not against the Catholic religion, but against the Jesuits. The celebrated preacher, Father Ventura himself, had an interview with the Pope on the 16th ult, at which he did not hesitate to condemn the marked predilection his Holiness had lately evinced towards that religious order; and observed that, if he wished to serve the Jesuits, he should do so estensibly, because his alliance with them would destroy his cause, and that of Catholicism, by involving both in the unpopularity attached to that order. The Pope, who is under the influence of his new confessor, cut the conversation short by requesting Father Ventura to drop the subject. Lord Minto was still at Rome, vainly endeavouring to prevail on the holy Pontiff to revoke the bull against the Irish Colleges not from any objection on the part of his Hollness, but from the unconquerable opposition of the sacred conclave. The attempt of his Lordship to establish diplomatic relations between England and Rome appears to have been equally unsuccessful. The Pontifical Government was well disposed to agree to the proposition, but, on condition that a nuncio should be accredited in London. To this Lord Minto objected, in the name of his Government, which would only consent to receive a lay representative.

Monsignor Corboli Bussi was to be elevated to the dignity of Cardinal, and would, in all probability, succeed Cardinal Ferretti in the post of Secretary of State.

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Our private letters from Naples, of the 18th ult., announce the arrest of Don Camillo Caraccolo and the Duke d'Albanetto, for having joined in the popular demonstration of the 15th.

Letters from Genoa, of the 23rd ult., announce an insurrectionary movement in Sicily. It is stated that 17,000 armed peasants had descended from the mountains, and entered Palermo, and that the garrison had, in consequence, retreated from the city into the citadel.

A bold attempt has been made to obtain some reform of the abuses of Austrian misrule in Lombardy, by a deputy who seems not to have the fear of M. Metternich before his eyes. According to letters from Milan of the 19th inst., M. Nazari, the deputy of the City of Bergamo, in the central congregation of the kingdom, had moved a resolution, founded on the universal discontent of the country, that a committee be appointed to lay before the Emperor of Austria s project of reform for the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Although this motion was opposed by the Governor of Milan, who is President of the Congregation, and who declared that the Viceroy himself was engaged in preparing a project of reform, it was passed unanimously by the assembly, twenty-four members of which were present. The President found himself compelled to proceed to the nomination of the committee, declaring, nevertheless, in the name of the Viceroy, that no discontent prevailed in the country. The committee consisted of the following deputies:—Count Barni, for Lodi; M. San Gervasso, for Brescia; M. Nazari, for Bergamo; and M. Zanetti, for Mantua.

When this proceeding became known, the greatest excitement prevailed in Milan, and the inhabitants crowded to the residence of M. Nazari, to inscribe their names, as an expression of respect and approbation.

The Deputies met on Wednesday to organise their Standing Committees and verify the powers of the M

The Senate have voted the requisite sanction to the Government to levy the taxes for the year; and the Deputies, the law relative to the contingent of 25,000 men. Martial law was still in full vigour in Catalonia.

PORTUGAL.

The Ministry have resigned, and the following Cabinet has been nominated by the Oueen:—

The Ministry have resigned, and the following Cabinst has been nominated by the Queen:

President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and ad interim of War—
The Duke of Saldanha.

Interior—Bernardo Gorgao Henriques | Marine—Agostino Albano de Silveira Finance—Joaquim Jose Falcao Justice—Joaquim Jose de Queiros
This Ministry had been accepted, though pure Chartista, peaceably by the people, and the public tranquillity had not been disturbed.

Several severe shocks of earthquake had been felt at Lisbon, but no serious injury occurred.

Sir Charles Napier's squadron sailed from the Tagus on the 22nd, for a ten days' cruise, leaving only her Majesty's ship Howe and the Comet steamer in port. The steamer from Southampton of the 17th had not reached Lisbon on the departure of the packet.

The French and Spanish Governments had refused to join Sir Hamilton Seymour in a protest against the elections.

Exchange 53 at 31 days, and the discount on paper money 40 per cent.

The following new Ministerial appointments have been published:—M. Le Comte L. N. Randwych, now Minister of the Interior, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chevaller Van der Heurlan Dreivedyke, now Chancellor of State, and Governor of the Province of South Holland, to the office of Minister of Interior; and Chevalier Van Rappard, now President of the Provincial Court of Justice, to the office of Minister of Finance.

The British and North American Royal mail steam-ship, Britannia, Captain Harrison, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night. She sailed from Boston on the 16th, and Halifax on the 19th; has forty-three passengers, and the usual semi-monthly mails from Canada and the United States, besides specie to the amount of £52,000. The Britannia brings seven days later intelligence from the United States, as well as late accounts from British America; but they are not of an important character.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Commanders of Line-of-Battle Ships.—The Admiralty have removed the restrictions which prevented commanders from being eligible to serve as second captains of line-of-battle ships, unless they had served some five years as first lientenant of a sloop or frigate. Their Lordships have now ordered that commanders who have served as first lientenants of any vessel for one year, and commanders who have served as gunnery lieutenants for that space of time in any ship, shall be deemed eligible for the appointments to commanders of ships of the line.

The Woolwich division of Royal Marines has at length obtained barrack accommodation on shore. On Saturday last the officers and men quitted the old Benbow, where they have been so uncomfortably hulked for so many months, and marched into their new and very expensive barracks, which ought to have been prepared for the division at least half-a-dozen years since.

THE SEWERS COMMISSIONERS.—Two of the Chairmen of the old Sewers Commissioners for the metropolis (one of whom is an Alderman of London) have refused to hand over their acounts and their cash in hand to the new Metropolitar Commissioners of Sewers, whose appointment has superseded all the others.

Commissioners of Sewers, whose appointment has superseded all the others.

Bills of Exchange, etc.—From a Parliamentary document just issued, it appears that the amount of duty received in the year 1846 for stamps on bills of exchange or promissory netes and bank-notes was £571,842 10s. 11d.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN HAMBLY, R.N.—On the 12th ult., whilst at Elfordtown, Roborough Down, Captain Peter Sampson Hambly, formerly of Longbrook House, Plympton, and his lady, were returning home in a phaeton drawn by one horse, from Buckland Church, the horse, as soon as it had passed the gate, set off at full speed down the hill leading to the house, and the deceased lost all command of it. An empty cart happened to be standing in the avenue, against which the phaeton struck, and immediately capsized, throwing Mr. and Mrs. Hambly out on the path. The former was killed on the spot, while Mrs. Hambly escaped with only a few bruises. The deceased was a stout, heavy man, of about 63 years of age.

EXTENSIVE ROBERY-BY A POT-BOY.—On Tuesday afternoon information was forwarded to the police that the pot-boy, in the employ of Mrs. Wieland, widow of the late celebrated Wieland, the actor, of the White Hart Tayern, Oxfordmarket, had absconded, taking with him a tin cash-box, containing upwards of £70 in gold and silver. The police have got a clue which no doubt will tend to the villain's apprehension.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

DR. HAMPDEN'S APPOINTMENT TO THE SEE OF HEREFORD.

DR. HAMPDEN'S APPOINTMENT TO THE SEE OF HEREFORD.

Dr. Merewether, the Dean of Hereford, has again addressed Lord John Russell on the subject of Dr. Hampden's appointment to the see of Hereford, in a letter in which, having stated the various obligations which he undertook on becoming a member of the University of Oxford, on being admitted to sacred orders, and on his installation to his present office, he declares he has a second time examined Dr. Hampden's writings with the view of testing the orthodoxy of that divine's religious opinions, and he then says:—"It is painful in the extreme to feel obliged to declare that I discover in those writings many assertions—not merely references to theories or impressions of others—but assertions, which to my calm and deliberate appreciation appear to be heterodoxical, I believe I may say herefical, and very, very much which his most dangerous, most objectionable, calenlated to weaken the hold which the religion we possess as yet obtains, and ought to obtain slways, upon the minds of its professors."

He then points out the still-standing decree of consure pronounced by the University against Dr. Hampden, and concludes thus:—

"The time draws near—on Tuesday noxt the semblance of an election is to be exhibited. I ventured to assure your Lordship that I could not undertake to say that it would be an unanimous election; I was bold enough to affirm that it would not be unanimous; and I, in my turn, received the intimation and the caution—I will not say the threat—that the law must be vindicated. Already have I assured your Lordship that the principle on which this painful affair is regarded, is that of the most solemn religious responsibility; thousands regard it in this light. I have already told you, my Lord, that the watchword of such is this—"Whether it he right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, indge ye.' I have anxiously implored your Lordship to pause—to avert the blow, I have long since told you the truth. I have endeavoured to prevent, by

"Hereford, Dec. 22.

The following is Lord John Russell's reply:—

"Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 22d instant, in which you intimate to me your intention of violating the law.

"I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

"J. Russell.

"The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford."

ELECTION OF DR. HAMPDEN.

ELECTION OF DR. HAMPDEN.

On Tuesday last this agitated question was finally settled—officially at least—at the Cathedral in Hereford.

The Very Rev. John Merewether, D.D., Dean of Hereford, entered the Cathedral shortly after eleven, and proceeded to the Lady Chapel, accompanied by the canons residentiary, the prebendaries, and the officials of the Cathedral. There were present—the Rev. H. H. Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Huntingford, Lord Saye and Sele, the Rev. W. P. Musgrave, canons residentiary; the Rev. Thos. Huntingford, precentor: the Rev. E. Howell, succentor; the Kev. To. Garbett, treasurer; the Venerable Archdeacon Wetherall; the Venerable Archdeacon Vicars, and the several prebendaries.

Church service having been read, and the customary formalities complied with, The Dean said it now became their duty to proceed to the election of a bishop and chief pastor of that diocese, on the appointment of their late bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Musgrave, to the Archbishopric of York. Her Majesty had been pleased to grant to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, congé d'elivé, empowering them to elect another bishop, and in a letter missive, which generally accompanied the Sovereign's permission to elect, her Majesty had been pleased to recommend to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, congé d'elivé, empowering them to elect another bishop, and in a letter missive, which generally accompanied the Sovereign's permission to elect, her Majesty had been pleased to recommend to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, congé d'elivé, empowering them to elect another bishop, and in a letter missive, which generally accompanied the Sovereign's permission to elect, her Majesty had been pleased to recommend to the Dean and Chapter that the volume to the consense of the Cabater of the University of Oxford. That document had been read, and it now became the duty of the Chapter to determine upon the matter. It was usual on these occasions that the vote of the junior prebendaries with the majority for Dr. Hampden, and thus concluded to the last vot

ADDRESS TO DR. HAMPDEN.—In an address, signed by between 600 and 700 of the elergy and laity, which was on Monday presented to the Rev. Dr. Hampden, at Christchurch, Oxford, by a deputatiol of clergymen from London, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Jenne, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, the following passage occurs:—"The public announcement of your religious views, which you made when entering upon your office, and the sermons which you have preached before the University as Regius Professor, and subsequently published, as well as your other official acts, have, in our jugment, fully evidenced the soundness of your theological opinions, and your high claims to the professorial chair." Dr. Hampden's reply expresses his great gaitification at receiving such an address at the present critical juncture.

The Morning Chronicle, on the subject of the Dean of Hereford's protest against the election of Dr. Hampden, sys:—"We are enabled to state distinctly that the Dean of Hereford memorialized the Queen to give him the vacant bishopric—that the Queen referred his suft to the Prime Minister"—and that the Prime Minister's rejection of the decaial solicitation was what first provoked the late obstreperous expression of self-scriftcing heroism. It is no mere conjecture, but, an actual fact, that Dean Merewether was a disappointed suitor for promotion before he came out in the haracter of saint and martyr."

The Archbishop of York is to be enthroned on the 13th inst., at the Cathedral Church at York. His Grace has appointed the following Sunday for an ordination at the Minster, and not at the Archiepiscopal Palace at Bishopsthorpe, where they were usually held by the late Archbishop.

Installation of the Dean of Ripon.—The Hon, and Rev. H. D. Etskine, who was some time since promoted to the Deanery of Ripon, rendered vacant by the death of the Very Rev. Dr. Webber, was formally installed on last Friday afternoon, in the presence of the Archdeacon of Ripon, Canon Ansley, Canon Sutton, Canon Grey, and a large number of the prebendaries and the parochial clergy. Full choral service was performed, and in the afternoon a sermon was preached by the new Dean, who selected for his text the 3rd chapter of the Book of the Prophet Malachi, verse 16.

The Bissop of London Pastonal Letter.—The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to his clergy, inculcating the line of conduct to be pursued by them in consequence of the probable visitation of the cholera. The Bishop dwells upon the certainty that the intemperate and the filty, and especially the many who were both drunken and dirty, were the chief victims of the cholera, on its former visitation of this country. He says to the metropolitan clergy:—"Call the attention of the proper officers to such cases as may appear to require their interference; and remind those members of vour flock, whom Providence has intrusted with the means of alleviating the misery of their fellow-creatures, that a portion of their charitable expenditure can hardly be more safely or profitably directed than towards defraying the expense of cleaning and ventilating the miserable abodes of those by whose labour they are directly or incidentally benefited; and you may add, that a very moderate outlay, judiciously made, will accomplish a great deal in the way of such improvements."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A French club has just been established in London, for the use of the French nobility, gentry, and professional men. Its rules are similar to those of the English clubs, including the ballot for the admission of members. The inauguration supper took place on Thursday (last week), at Dubourg's Hotel, the Marquis Bouffet de Montanban presiding. It is to be called the "Cercle Françals," Commercial Trayellers' Schools.—On Monday, the establishment of these Schools, (engraved in our No. for Dec. 18), was commemorated by a Public Dinner at the London Tayern; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair, supported by the Sheriffs; Mr. Masterman, M.P.; Mr. Waddington, M.P.; Mr. Monfatt, M.P.; and a numerous attendance of mercantile gentlemen. The company numbered upwards of 400 guests, of whom sixty were accommodated in an apartment adjoining the large dining-room of the Tayern. After dinner and the customary loyal toasts, the Lord Mayor, (who proved himself a very efficient chairman), proposed "Prosperity to the Commercial Trayellers' Schools;" his Lordship explaining the origin of their establishment, and their excellent aim and object, so successfuly as to cause subscriptions to pour in liberally, the amount collected, during the evening, exceeding £2000. The healths of the President, Mr. Masterman, M.P.; the Treasurer, Mr. George Moore; and the other officers of the Charity, were drunk with great enthusiasm, as was also the health of the able Chairman, the Lord Mayor. The musical arrangements were under the superintendence of Mr. N. J. Sporle, assisted by Mr. Edney, Mr. Kenny, Mr. Genge, Mr. Kench, &c. During the evening, Mr. Sporle sang an appropriate piece composed by him for the occasion, which was much applauded. The children of the Schools also sang a hymn from the gallery with good effect.

New Surgical Operation.—An operation in surgery, of a very formidable and intricate nature, was performed on Monday last, by Mr. Thomas Wakley, at the Royal Free Hospital. The chioroform was used on the o

pressed his gratitude to the operator, and declared his bed, where he exslightest pain.

Morally in the Metropolis.—The Registrar-General's return for the
week ending Saturday last communicates the satisfactory information that the
reign of epidemic catarrh is abated, and the metropolis restored to nearly an
average amount of health. The deaths registered in last week were only 1247—
a result favourable beyond expectation when compared with a mortality of
almost double the amount, which has recently attracted universal observation.
The following tables exhibit the whole course of the epidemic, both in the several
districts of the metropolis, and according to the various forms of disease which
principally contributed to the loss of life:—

Return of deaths in the weeks ending

Population, 1841.		Nov. 27th.	Dec. 4th.	Dec.	Dec. 18th.	Dec. 25th.
1,948,425	London	1677	2454	2416	1946	1247
300,711	West districts	179	300	332	273	188
375,971	North districts	267	422	482	415	260
373,653	Central districts .	319	530	458	314	195
392,444	East districts	504	602	463	371	240
501,190	South districts	408	600	681	573	364
Influenza .		36	198	374	270	142
Hooping Cough		44	65	71	36	28
Bronchitis		196	343	299	234	107
Pneumonia		170	306	294	189	131
Phthisis	4.6	153	198	192	148	111
Fever		91	136	140	134	86
Epidemic diseases		415	638	783	629	389
Diseases of resp	634	994	913	657	391	

The weekly averages of the above diseases, or classes of disease, are respectively—3, 32, 39, 109, 134, 38, 211, and 333.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF MARY ANN HUNT.—This wretched female, who was tried and convicted for the wilful murder of an aged woman, of the name of Stowell, and whose case, from the peculiarity of the circumstances connected with it, created at the time a good deal of attention, gave birth to a male infant at four o'clock on Tuesday morning last, in Newgate Prison. The wretched woman will, as soon as she has properly recovered from her confinement, be removed to Millbank prison, preparatory to her sentence of transportation being carried into effect.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW. ILLUSTRATED BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

Upon the next page our Artist has pictured two of the commemorative scenes by which the passing from one year to another is customarily distinguished. Of these, by the way, Coleridge does not approve, and he has a line of poetic rebuke—

"Why dance ye mortals o'er the grave of time !" We append a seasonable tribute by a Correspondent:-

HARK! those bells so merry pealing!

Tis the OLD YEAR's parting knell;
Time is onward quickly stealing,
Let us haste to say farewell!
Farewell! OLD YEAR! a kind farewell!
Though thou'rt parting from us fast;
Yet many a tale of thee we'll tell;
When recounting o'er the past!
Good-by! good-by! OLD YEAR good-by!
Here thou canst no longer stay;
Thy number'd moments swiftly fly,
Then away! away! away!

COUNTY.

And again our welcome sing!
The merry bells another chime,
Shall for thee a greeting ring!
CHONUS.
Hark! those bells so merry peali
Speak a message to each heart!
Time on us is silent stealing,
And we soon from all must part
Yes! wz, and all created things
Soon must fall and fade away!

CHORUS. Hark! those bells so merry pealing, &c.

Hark! those bells so merry pealing!
'Tis the New Year's promis'd time;
Let us then, with thankful feeling,
Join to sing its natal chime!
A welcome to thee, young New Year!
Joy and peace attend thy reign;
So may thy course be bright and clear,
Free from want and free from pain:
We hall thy coming, Child of "Time!"

Then let us keep this truth in view,
And so regulate our life,
That we may run our course qui
through,
Free from wrong and free from strife.

CHORUS.
Hark! those bells so merry pealing;
Tis the New Year's natal chime!
Let us then with Joyous feeling,
Celebrate the happy time!

And into his saddle mount!

And true friends every one!

CHORUS.

Hark! those bells so merry pealing, &c.

But! those bells so merry pealing!
Speak a message to each heart!
Time on us is silent stealing,
And we soon from all must part.
Yes! we, and all created things.
Soon must fall and fade away!
For OLD Time in changes brings,
Certain death and sure decay.
Then let us keep this truth in view,
And so regulate our life,
That we may run our course quite
through,

The old man he is dead, young heir,
And gone to his long account;
Come, stand on his hearth, and sit in his
chair,

The old man babbled of old regrets,
Alack! how much he owed:
But the young heir has not a feather of debts,

His heart withal to load ! The old man's face was a face to be

The old man used to shudder, and

Remembering secret sin;
But the happy young heir is as if in a dream,
Paradise all within!

fear'd,
But thine both loving and gay;
Oh, who would not choose for that stern
white beard
A bright young cheek alway? The old man he had outlived them all,
His friends, he said, were gone;
But hundreds are wassailing now in the
Alas! for the old man—where is he now?
And fear for thyself, young heir;

now? And fear for thyself, young heir; For he was innocent once as thou, As ruddy and blythe and fair:

The old man moaned both sore and long
Of pleasures past, he said;
But pleasures to come are the young heir's song,
The living, not the dead!

-From "Hactenus," a collection of poems, by Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq., just published.

SMEN NOUNCE SELVELSATE THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW



"RINGING THE OLD YEAR OUT AND THE NEW YEAR IN."



THE COUNTRY DANCE.

CHRISTMAS ATTHE THEATRES.



MADAME VESTRIS.

ME. HARLEY. MISS HOWARD.
LYCEUM,—SCENE FROM "THE GOLDEN BRANCH."

MISS KATHLEEN FITZWILLIAM.



DRURY-LANE.—"FRIAR RUSH, OR HARLEQUIN AND KING GOLD."—THE OPENING SCENE.



MISS P. HORTONHAYMARKET,—SCENE FROM "THE WORLD UNDERGROUND."

MISS REYNOLDS.

THE THEATRES

CHRISTMAS has always been a time of great activity in the theatrical world; but perhaps there has not for a very long time been so much bustle at the various places of entertainment as at the present season. Collecting all the opinions of the holiday-keepers, we believe we may say that the piece which will live the longest, and please the most, is the Lyceum burlesque—that the Princess' pantomime is, generally, the best; and that the Surrey stands forward pre-eminent in the fun of its opening. We will now proceed to report upon them indi-

tonime is, generally, the best; and that the Schark stands forward pre-eminent in the fun of its opening. We will now proceed to report upon them individually.

The control of the standard o

OLYMPIC.

individualising of certain portions of it, in the bills, appears to have been in no very good taste.

OLYMPIC.

This theatre was opened on Monday evening, under the management of Mr. Spicer, who has been at some pains to render the interior of the house elegant and commodious. The decorations are extremely chaste, and of a novel character, the most conspicuous feature being a series of designs in plaster surrounding the front of the boxes. The house is well lighted, and the manager has, in many respects, shown the good taste to imitate the example offered by Madame Vestris, at the Lyceum. The entertainments on Boxing Night consisted of "The Rivals," and a new Christmas piece, written by Mr. Horace Mayhew—a gentleman well known in the comic literary world—entitled, "The Plum Pudding Partomime; or, Harlequin and the British Lion." It was not a bad idea of the author to take the British Lion (who is, we believe, the Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods and Forests), as its hero; and, after investing him with the rights and privileges of humanity, transform him into a clown. The subject of the pantomime is the redoubtable Panic of the present year, and the piece opens with a scene exhibiting the "Hall of a thousand unpaid bills." This is the abode of Panic, and the monster appears in the form of a demon, such as he may have been represented by Mr. O. Smith, in the dark and mouldy corners of the city, at the time when commerce was frighted from its propriety. The consternation that ensues is of course greater than the most experienced recorder of accidents and offic loes ever chronicled; and the result is, that Britannia and the British Lion are compelled to leave their dominions. They put to sea; and, having been shipwrecked, are discovered in the next scene upon a raft, endeavouring to reach the shore. At length they are cast upon "Plum-pudding Island," where they receive great attention from the inhabitants, and are invited to a costly entertainment at the Palace of Twelfth-cake, several distinguished person

Davidge, who played Sir Anthony Absolute, is an energetic actor, and appertunderstand the corventionalities of the business; but we would recomment in future, not to follow the "directions as to costume" which told him to dream the anthony like a parish beadle in his worst clothes. The gentleman who acted The gentleman who acted Sin

ucius O'Trigger wented life sadly. The house was well attended, but not crowded.

HAYMARKET.

Mr. à Becket has once more come forward as a burlesque writer, and, in conjunction with Mr. Lemon, written a piece called "The World Underground; or, the Golden Flute and the Brazen Waters," which did not create any great sensation on the first night, but which we hear has since gone much better. Prince Emerald (Miss P. Horton) has dreamt of some young lady, the Princess Carbon (Miss Reynolds), and fallen desperately in love with her. Indeed, so bad is he, that his father King Quartz (of course Mr. J. Bland) commands all his ambassadors to bring portraits of their own princesses, to see if the Prince can find his love amengst them. In this he fails, and, accordingly, breaks his heart. He is about to drown himself, when the Spirit of the Brazen Waters, Brass (Mrs. Keeley), arrests him, and gives him some of the water to drink, as well as a magic flute, to enchant those who listen to it. With this, Brass sends the Prince to the courts of China and Iron, the potentates of which are sultors for the hand of the Princess Carbon. The adventures and wanderings of Emerald give rise to an, infinity of good situations, until at last he discovers the object of his attachment, and is united to her.

and is united to her.

As in all Mr. ABeckett's writings, there was an unlimited outlay of jokes hitting at everything—the one that got the best round of applause being an allusion to the Irish members dying on the floor of the house. Still, the piece generally did not call forth that continuous hearty laughter which always attended the representation of "Open Sesame," by the same writers; possibly from a conventional notion prevalent amongst dramatists, that any breadth of fun is not suited to the Haymarket audiences, but that, even in a burlesque, more "careful" writing is required. This is wrong; we believe the patrons of Mr. webster's popular theatre like a good laugh at some good C hristmas ronsense, as well as the former Lyceum visitors. All the ladies and gentlemen engaged on

the piece played admirably, and an additional word may be said in favour of Mrs. Keeley's Brass—a delicious assumption of insolence. The burlesque is very nicely put upon the stage—a scene in China, where everything resembles porcelain ornaments, being especially ingenious. A first night's reception ought never to be fully taken as a true verdict of a piece; and we doubt not but that "The World Underground" will "work up," as the phrase goes, until it becomes as popular as many that have preceded it. The play bill, by the way, is made out in a novel and humorous manner.

ADELPHI.

ADELPHI.

Managers will soon get terribly puzzled to know in what manner they can best make out the Christmass bill of fare for their theatres. One critic tells them that pantomime has had its day; and another says that burlesque has been worked threadbare; and then, when a lessee follows both these bits of advice, and brings out an entire noveity, the andience will not believe in it, and behave badly accordingly. These remarks apply to the production of a novel style of pantomime at the Adelphi, on Monday evening, when M. Paul Legrand, from Paris, made his debut as Pierrot, in an Italian entertainment; and, in spite of his real ability, was unable to carry it through to a happy termination. When we first saw the piece announced we mistrusted it. We remember witnessing Dubureau—the king of Pierrots—at his own Boulevard theatre Les Funambules, a few years ago; and, expressive as his pantomime was, we thought the whole affair remarkably "slow." And the Adelphi audience on Monday evening appeared to entertain the same opinion of what they were witnessing. The truth is, that they did not understand it; as somebody observed, they mistook Pierrot at first for a ghost; and then, having but one notion of pantomime, and that being inseparably connected with a clown and pantaloon, they got disappointed and ill-tempered, when they found those personages were not to make their appearance. M. Legrand, however, must not be cried down. He is wonderful as a pantomimist; but he unfortunately chose a bad vehicle for his action—that is to say bad, as regarded the appreciation of his audience. When the alterations and curtailments have been made, we will notice his clever performance again, for it would not be fair to condemn the Adelphi pantomime entirely from its Monday night's reception.

LYCEUM.

LYCEUM.

We expected something very good at the Lyceum, and we were not disappointed. That many others thought the same was evident from the fact of most of the leading critics of the papers being there in preference to the other houses, on Monday evening. Mr. Planché's tact and delicate humour; Madame Vestris's taste and keen eye for effect; and Mr. W. Beverley's beautiful scenery, were certain to produce a most perfect ensemble; and, accordingly, the manner in which "The Golden Branch" was put upon the stage, was too good to allow the least chance of failure.

As usual, Mr. Planché has gone back to his old ally, the Countess d'Anois, for his subject; and the story of "Le Ramean d'or" has been selected—that is to say, those portions of it most capable of producing a light and graceful extravaganza. We have seldom seen a burlesque with so many points to tell on a first representation: we never saw one go so smoothly. Every seene and line worked as if it had been a month at its business, and no hitches marred the effects intended to be produced. All this shows admirable management. It would be invidu us to individualise the performers, for the cast included all the chief favourites of the Lyceum company, including Miss Farebrother, whose name is so agreeably associated with the burlesques of the Keeley management. Miss Fitzwilliam gave fresh evidences of her talent as an extravaganza actress of high ability, and her sweet voice told with great effect in the incidental parodies. She fully deserved the compliment paid her at the fall of the curtain.

The scenery is truly beautiful; and the view of Arcadia the most perfect tableau that has been arranged since the representations of "Acis and Galatea." That "The Golden Branch" will outlive all its contemporaries there can be but little doubt; and, therefore, we can reverse the usual advice, and in recommending our readers to go and see it, we can assure them they need not be in any hurry to do so; for opportunities will be offered for many nights to come. But see it

PRINCESS'.

PRINCESS'.

The Princess' Theatre is gradually acquiring a reputation for Pantomime, if it has lost all prestige with respect to Opera and Legitimacy. This is in a great measure owing to the comicality of Mr. Flexmore, as Clown, who is so full of fun and quaint drollery that he could almost keep a piece going, alone and unaided. We have seen him yoar after year, and always more than once, and are confident we never langhed so much at anybody else. He is never at a loss on the stage for some appropriate whitn; and his pantomime is of the first order. He has, however, a chance of display in a pantomime above the usual standard of excellence, written, we believe, by Mr. Rodwell, and called "Old Father Time, or Harlequin and the Four Seasons," in which an allegorical opening is amazingly well worked out—the months and seasons of the year making their appearance in approplate costumes. The comic business is full of allusions, scenic and practical, to passing event; and two of the scenes are especially good—a View at Gravesend and a London Gin-shop.

The pantomimists here are a very active party. Miss Fawcett is a very attractive Columbine, and Mr. Bologna a quick active Harleqvin. Mr. Paulo's Pantaloon also must be commended. Their exertions sent everybody home in high good humour.

ASTLEY'S.

ASTLEY'S.

"Dr Syntax and his Dapple-Grey Mare" is the name of the pantomime at this house, and it promises to repay the expenditure which has evidently been lavished on its production. The first scene was the Enchanted Hall of Horseshees, in which Bridlebit, Snaffle, Blinker, and other harness flends are doing smith's work. Steelcop enters, and tells them that Dr. Syntax's mare has lost a shoe, and proposes to put an enchanted one in its place. This evil design is counteracted in the next scene by a good fairy, who sends forth some sprites to assist the mare, Grizzle. Next we come to the the Doctor's house, and are introduced to our old friends Tommy and Harry—the good and bad boys of Fenning's spelling book—who create great domestic feuds. At last the Doctor starts on his journey, and all the mishaps of that eventful tour are well shown, until he returns home again, when the Harlequinade commences. The pantomine is the best that has been produced at Astley's for several years, and was received with uproarious delight by a very tightly packed audience.

SURREY.

SURREY.

Mr. Bunn was fortunate in seuring Mr. W. H. Payne, for he is without his equal—or anything like it—in the opening of a pantomime. Hence "Battledore and Shuttlecock; or, Harlequin Trap, Bat, and Ball," went tremendously, inasmuch as Mr. Payne played Foung Racket, a fast young gentleman, with a name so associated with the Queen's Bench, that he was at once put down for a scamp. And a very amusing one he made, drilling an army of toys, in the great Shuttlecock War, as he only can. The plot of the opening is of the usual indistinct and mysterious kind; but what does that matter, when it keeps everybody on the broad grin throughout. Mr. Southby, a veteran in the ranks of pantomimists, is the Cloun; and Mr. Ellar the Harlequin; whilst Miss Annie Payne appears to great advantage as Columbine. If the pantomime is played every night to as good houses as it was on Monday—and we really think it will be, from its excellence—Mr. Bunn will make more money than even his own fairies and geni can count.

SADLER'S WELLS.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The same intelligence which directed the getting up of last year's pantomime at this house, appears to have been again exerted in producing "Harlequin and Little Great Britain; or, Jack and the Bean-stalk and the Ogre's Golden Hen," as the Christmas entertainment is called. It abounds in hits at passing events, and these are so made, that they are funny in the abstract—a rare quality in allusive tricks and business. The Stilts are wonderful people in their way, as clowns or sprites; and Miss Clara Harcourt we take to be the prettiest Columbine of the day. Everything is gone at—the Houses of Parliament, the Berkeley squabbles, Derby Sweeps, Income-Taxes, Casinos, and agricultural novelties; and all this being aided by excellent scenery, and great activity on the part of the pantomimists, makes a capital entertainment. The house was crowded; and by an old Sadler's Wells audience, i. e., of the noisiest description, to whom anything might just as well have been played as "Isabella," which was the first plece.

MARYLEBONE.

"Eyes, Nose, and Mouth; or, Harlequin Prince Perfect and the Birth of Beauty," is the pantomime here; and, with the powerful aid of Mr. T. Matthews Beauty," is the pantomime here; and, with the powerful aid of Mr. T. Matthews as Clown, it achieved a perfect success, no less due to the large amount of humour employed in its concoction than to the perfect manner in which it was mounted and played. Our limits this week prevent us from doing full justice to it, but it will be sufficient for the purpose of the house to state that it was entirely and dervedly successful

Reports of very creditable pantomimes have reached us from the City, Victoria, Strand, and Queen's Theatres—the City, especially, deserving praise for the excellent manner in which it has been produced.

Convulsion of Nature.—We frequently hear the phrase "convulsion of nature," from which we gather that the world in its early days must have been desperately afflicted with fits. It seems, however, that the disease has not yet been entirely got over, at least we should conceive so, from the announcement we saw the other day in a shop window in Fleet-street, and by which we were informed that "The Universe has removed to Gough square." This is certainly the most extensive movement we have heard of for some time.—The Man in the Moon.

Moon.

MABBLE QUEBRY, NEAR LEGHORN.—A marble quarry has recently been opened in Maremma, about 35 miles from Leghorn. The quarry appears to have been worked in ancient times, possibly by the Etrurians; and some chisels and picks have been found there, which closely resemble the stands in use. The owner of the quarry is a Greek, who has found the marble, supposed to be peculiar to his own country, here in Tuscany. He can afford this marble for less than one-half the price of Carrara, on account of the great ease and small expense of excavating and taking it to the sea-shore. The marble has a rich warm colour, so desirable in statues and busts, and it is most beautiful in columns, mantel-pieces, and the like. The grain is coarse, like the Parian, but it works smoothly and takes a high polish.

MUSIC.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH MUSICIANS.

The fifth Concert, on Monday last, directed by Mr. Clinton, with Mr. J. Hopkinson, as planoforte accompanyist, opened with Mendelssohn's Planoforte Quartet in C Minor, played by Mrs. W. Watson, I; the violin, tenor, and violoncello parts being sustained by Messrs. W. Watson, R. Blagrove, and Guest. After Miss Ellen Lyon had got through the great "Freischutz" scena, "Softly sighs," Mr. Ferrari sang a clever song by Henry Smart, "When the summer eve falls." The next item was a Quartet in F Sharp Minor, for stringed instruments, executed by Messrs. A. Streather, J. F. Jay, R. Blagrove, and Guest, a composition full of promise, by Master H. C. Banister, a juvenile member of an accomplished musical family. A vocal Quartet by Mr. J. R. Tutton, "The Spring is come," sung by Miss E. Lyon, Miss H. E. Salmon, Mr. Land, and Mr. Ferrari, was encored. The second part began with an Adagio and Rondo, for pianoforte and flute, by Kuhlau, performed by Messrs. R. Bennett and B. Wells, with ability. Mr. Land sang Macfarren's song, "Ah! non lasclarm!;" Miss H. E. Salmon, Gluck's aria from "Orfeo," "Chiamo il mio ben cosi;" and Messrs. Land and Ferrari, and Miss E. Lyon, the trio from John Barnett's "Rosamond," "My Father's Look," A Trio in F, for piano, violin, and violoncello, by Mr. C. E. Stephens, was played by himself, A. Streather, and Guest. The sixth and last Concert will take place on the 10th. We trust the series will close with something more startling than has yet struck the ears of the friends and supporters of the Society.

MENDELSSOM'S "Antigone."—On Wednesday next, this lyrical tragedy will be produced at the St. James's Theatre, with Madame Rabut Fechter as Antigone, and M. Bocage as Créon. Mr. Benediet will conduct the orchestra, consisting of 8 first violina, 6 second violins, 4 tenors, 4 violoncellos, 4 double basses, 18 wind instruments. The chorus, directed by Mr. Grice, will include about 40 voices. We learn that a performance of the same work will take place shortly at Windsor

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS. (From our own Correspondent.)

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

Another great triumph has been achieved by Alboni, in Rossini's "Cenerentola." Great as she proved herself in all the characters I have seen her assume, here and in London, it may be fairly stated that this last assumption at the Théatre Italien has been her finest achievement. It was predicted that her embonyoint would tell against her, as it would be difficult to imagine in Alboni's portly form the half-starved Cinderella of fairy fame. Curiously emough, the two well-fed sisters were remarkably thin; so everything was against Alboni, in the first scene, at the kitchen fire; but it is reserved for genius to overcome all physical drawbacks; and she had not sung three bars before the audience forgot her obesity, and only recollected that they were listening to the most exquisite tones ever heard from woman's voice.

It is in this indescribable charm, in this sympathetic influence, in this thrilling feeling, that Alboni holds a greater sway over her auditory than I have ever witnessed from any other artiste. It was one continued ovation for her. In the duo with the tenor (Gardoni) the transports were expressed with frantic gestures and exclamations, by the amateurs. In the finale "Non plu mesta," after affecting her hearers to tears by the sensibility she displayed in the cantabile, Alboni broke forth into an outbreak of joy, in the most florid and intricate divisions, that took the house by storm. She was compelled to repeat it—a most unusual honour; and, as Fiorontino has justly remarked in the Constitutionnel, it would have been death for any person to have dared to open a box door during her brilliant vocalisation. Ronconi's Dandint, although not equal to that of Tamburini, was very amusing. Lablache was the Baron, and was full of humour.

Auber's "Haydé, ou le Secret," will be the first novelty at the Opéra Comique. The Bals Masqués are in full force, Musard conducting at the Grand Opera. At the Opéra National, Monsigny's opera of "Fabr

MUSICAL REVIEW.

JULLIEN'S ALBUM FOR 1848. Jullien and Co.

JULLIEN'S ALBUM FOR 1848. Jullien and Co.

This volume may be regarded more as a gorgeously emblazoned work, than for its musical merits. The covers are elaborately decorated, and will glitter in any glided drawing room. There is a full-length portrait of Pischek, as Don Juan, by Mr. Brandard; and a portrait of Jenny Lind, in Amina; the former being too thin, and the latter too stout, in the figures, but the faces are very like. There are other illustrations in plain lithograph. The compositions are rich in names, such as Lindpaintner, Balie, Auber, Loder, the Earl of Westmoreland (our Minister in Berlin, a most accomplished amateur), Macfarren, J. L. Hatton, Lavenu, A. Lee, &c. The best instrumental pieces are the dance ones, and herein Jullien, Keenig, Barret, &c., revel gloriously.

THE MUSICAL BIJOU, 1848. D'Almaine and Co., London.

The Musical Bijou, 1848. D'Almaine and Co., London.

This beautiful annual makes its welcome appearance at the opening of the new year in most attractive guise. In this era of revived letter-press illumination and illustration, there will not, among the many exquisite contributions of the season to the drawing-room table, be found one which snrpasses, and few that rival, the "Musical Bijou" in beauty of embellishment. The frontispiece, title-page, border, &c., executed by Mr. Brandard, are printed in chromo-lithography, the subjects having been copied, in some cases slightly altered, from the Sforza and other illuminated manuscripts in the "Douce Collection" of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and Mr. Brandard himself also having furnished some of the designs. Altogether, those ornamental drawings convey to the modern eye a most correct representation of that peculiar and gorgeous style of pictorial illustration which had obtained amongst our mediæval forefathers, under the name of "Illumination," long before printing began.

The music is so arranged as to present no serious difficulty to amateurs.

Altogether, the volume reflects the highest credit on the enterprising publishers.

THE STANDARD LYBIC DRAMA. Boosey and Co.
Part Five, of this work, brings down the "Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart, to
the song of Basilio, "In quegl' anni."

Handel's Dettingen Te Deum-Handel's Judas Maccabeus. J. A. Novello We have received parts the third of these respective publications, which will form companions to the admirable editions of the "Messiah" and "Creation," just completed.

Wood's Editions of the Songs of Scotland. Wood. This new and cheap edition is progressing satisfactorily.

T. BAKER'S MODEEN PIANOFORTE TUTOR. Jullien and Co.

Mr. Baker's intention in this work, is to introduce a novel course of instruction, rendered necessary by the modern style of pianoforte music. We think the labours of students will be much facilitated by Mr. Baker's lucid system. His examples are well selected, and he elucidates his views by illustrations.

SIGHTS IN ITALY; with Some Account of the Present State of Music and the

Sister Arts in that Country. By W. Gardiner. Longman and Co.
Mr. Gardiner is known as the author of that curious book "The Music of Nature," and for his pilgrimage to the Beethoven Inauguration at Bonn in 1845. At he age of seventy-seven he starts on a tour for Italy with Mr. and Madame Oury. Mr. Gardiner, like all recent travellers, gives a very gloomy account of the state of musical art in Italy. It is a pleasant book of gossip; and, whenever the author treats of music, his taste and judgment may be generally relied upon.

A GENT IS NOT A GENTLEMAN. The Words by My FATHER; the Music by Me; and Dedicated to My Mother. Sung by Everybody, and Sold Everywhere. E. Ransford.

The wit of this song rests solely in the title, and the music is an adaptation γf an old song, the stupidity of which ought to have secured its oblivion.

CALDWELL'S MUSICAL JOURNAL. Part 6.

This astonishing cheap publication continues its successful career. Take what may be purchased in the present number for ninepence: There are the songs of the "Woodman," and Knight's ballad of the "Miniature," which was rendered so popular by Braham's singing some two or three years since, also a "Post Horn Galop" and Strauss' "Rosa Waltz," well arranged for the plano.

THE LOST FARBY. C. E. HORN. Z. T. Purday.

This is a captivating song, in the peculiar and felicitous style of Mr. Horn, and which has rendered and many of his compositions so popular.

There Part Song for Four Voices. By C. G. W. Schwartz. Published at the Phonetic Depôt.

the Phonetic Depüt.

This is the first publication which has come under our notice in the sequential notation invented by Arthur Wallbridge. We are informed that vocal classes, under this system, have been already established. Mr. Wallbridge has had little difficulty in pointing out the absurdities and contradictions in the old plan; but, assuming that his principles be perfectly correct, we question whether his ingenuity can ever be rewarded with success. The promulgation of his theory is, in fact, impracticable. Mr. Wallbridge expresses the pitch of notes by Arabic numerals, and this series of twelve notes is called a sequence, the sequences being distinguished by names and signs. The great characteristics of the proposed revolution are the reduction of the twenty-four major and minor keys, to the one natural scale of seven sounds, and the reduction of the various times to the only two natural kinds, double and triple. Flat and sharp signatures, leger lines, arbitrary cleffs, &c., are entirely abolished.

THE MUSICAL TREASURY. G. H. Davidson.

This cheap publication has reached its 90th part.

THE IRON TRADE.—The first decided step towards a reduction in the price of South Staffordshire iron has just taken place, the agent of Lord Ward having issued a circular fixing the price of forged pig iron at £3 los. Last quarter day the nominal price was £5, although little business has in the meantime been done

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "J. H.," Boston."—The "Chess-Player's Hand-book," lately published by Bohn, costs

- "J. II.," Boston."—The "Chess-Player's Hand-book," lately published by Bohn, costs 5s. only.

 "L. and K."—You can have two or more Queens at one time on the board.

 "R. O. S. E."—1. There is no difference whatever between the Enigmas and the Problems, either in their construction or the process of solving them. 2. A Problem which can be solved in less than the prescribed number of moves is unsound.

 "A. B."—You have failed to solve the corrected version of No. 202.

 "A Veteran."—If you will send a diagram of the position, we shall have much pleasure in giving you the solution.

 "L. L.," Berkshure.—A Chess Club under very promising auspices is on the eve of being established at Reading; but we are not aware that the President, Secretary, and Committee have yet been chosen, or that the club-rooms are ready.

 "M. P."—You will find competitors of every grade of Chess skill at Ries' splendid Dioan, in the Strand.

 "B. B.," Penryn.—There is no art, no strategy, in the position sent. White simply vins because he has a large preponderance of force. Pray devote a little time to the study of others' Problems before you attempt to construct any of your own.

 "A. Z."—We must decline all "first attempts."

 "Sigma," "Sopracitta,"—See our solution of Problem No. 205.

 "W. H. C." is requested to observe the remark appended to the solution of his last Problem.

- Problem: A strengessed to observe the remark appellated to the solution of the test Problem: Mahoulaton, and the strength of the solution of the test and the strength of the solution of the solution of the strength of the solution of the

- "Juvenis" is vrong. The Rook can be interposed, and thus delay the mate to three moves.

 "Valley-field."—The unrivalled "Indian Problem," which has so long graced the wrapper of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," is perfectly correct, and can be solved in the number of moves mentioned.

 "J. A. G." h. s failed in Enigma No. 246.

 "W. H. H.," Hingham, is thanked; but, the position is not correctly described, and, if we mistake not, has already been printed.

 "Shagird," Delhi.—Your highly acceptable communication has safely come to hand; and the Moonshee Waris Ali's remarkable Problem shall be given in our next. We are delighted to hear of the progress Chess is making in the land of its birth: with such supporters as Mr. Cochrane, Mr. T. C. Morton, and Baboo Peary Chund Mittra, the new Chess Club at Calcutta is surely destined to take a very high position among establishments of the kind.

 "An Amateur."—Is it possible you can believe such childish efforts deserving publicity? Before attempting the construction of a Problem again, devote some months to the study of the acknowledged masters in the art.

 "S. H. W."—"Beta," St. Neots.—See the last Number of the "Chess-Player's "Chronicle."

 "Ilmeman."—There is an excellent little Chess Club established at Newcastle, numbering many amateurs among its members, of acknowledged skill. Of these we

- " Chronicle."
 "Tyneman,"—There is an excellent little Chess Club established at Newcastle, numbering many amateurs among its members, of acknowledged skill. Of these we may particularise Major Barnes, an old competitor, in India, of the celebrated Cochrane; Mr. Silsa Angas, formerly of the Durham Club; Mr. Robson, and Mr. Humple; all of whom are above the average of provincial players.

 Solutions by "Yump," "R. E. E. J.," "J. T. V.," "J. M.," "G. P.," "M. P.," "Clod," "Feliz," "F. R. E., " "W. P. S.," "J. E. R.," "T. R. S.," "P.S.," "P.S.," "C. C. R. R.," "T. R. S.," "P.S.," "Y. P. S.," "W. P. R. R.," " "T. R. S.," "P.S.," "A. Vetteran," "Discipulus," "White Rook," "Charley," "About M. pp.," "A Vetteran," "Discipulus," "Woodstockiensis," "B. B.," "A. L. M.," "J. A. G.," "W. E.," "F. P.," "L. S. D.," are correct. Those by "H. A. G.," "Park Hill," "Phillis," "Milo," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 205.

WHITE.

1. R to K B 5th Q or R takes Q (best)

2. R to K B 6th (ch) K to Q 4th

* 3. K to his 5th

* 3. K to his 5th

* 3. K to his 5th

This is a pretty idea, and leads to many ingenious combinations; unluckily, however, the position admits of a very simple and common-place solution as follows:

1. R to Q 6th (ch)

2. Q takes Q Kt P (ch)

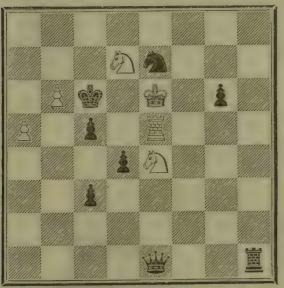
3. \(\Q \) takes R, and mates next move

PROBLEM, No. 206.

This singularly beautiful little stratagem is the invention of Charles Stanley, Esq., of Brighton.

White moving first to checkmate in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE

CHESS ENIGMAS.

The following selection of ingenious puzzles, which have been carefully examined, and are believed to be exempt from error, may not prove unacceptable to our Chess-loving friends at the present seasonable period for fireside enter-tainments.

tainments.	37- 04F D	Assumption of Tillo						
	No. 247,By an	AMATEUR OF LITTIE.	DY LOD					
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.					
Kat QR 5th	K at his R sq	WHITE. Kt at K R 5th Ps at K Kt 6th, K 5						
Rat KR 2d	Bat Q B 3d	Ps at K Kt 6th, K 5	tn,					
Bat KB7th	Ps at O 2d. Q. Kt	and Q oth						
B at Q Kt 6th	2d, & QR 3d	White to play and	mate in two moves.					
No. 248 — By the same.								
WHITE. K at Q R sq Q at K Kt 3d	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.					
TO ALO DE ST	K at his 5th	Pat K 5th	Kts at K B 5th and					
O of V Vt 23	O at her R 3d		O 3d					
The of O 5th and O E	P at O P ca		Pat QR7th					
Kts at Q 5th, and Q E	Dot V D 4th	White to play and r	note in three moves.					
6th B at K R 4th White to play and mate in three moves,								
No. 249.—By the same. WHITE. BLACK. K at Q R sq K at K R 5th Rs at K Kt 7th & 8th B at K 7th Pa K R 2d Pa K B 7th								
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE,	TALL IF TO OAK					
Kat QR sq	K at K R 5th	Bat K At za	WIRE WIF SEN					
Rs at K Kt 7th & 8th	Bat K 7th	Pat K R 2d	Pat K B 7th					
White playing first, mates in three moves.								
No. 250.—By the same.								
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE. Kt at K 3d	BLACK.					
K at his Kt 4th	K at his 5th	Kt at K 3d						
Q at her 7th								
No. 251.—By HERR FRANZ.								
WHITE.	BT.ACK.	WHITE.	- BLACK.					
K at his 2d	K at K B 5th	Kts at K R sq, and	K's					
	P at Q 4th	Ath						
R at K Kt5th	Tat Q 4th	to to ploy and mate in three moves.						
White to play and mate in three moves. No. 252.—By Von Oppen.								
	No. 252Dy	YON OFFER.	RT.ACK.					
WHITE.	BLACK, K at Q B 3d	What O Whad	BLACK. Kt 7th, K B 6th,					
K at his Kt 5th	Rat Q B 3d	At at Q At ou	Q 2d, & Q B 2d					
Bat K B 2d	Ps at K R 7th, K	Pat Q D 4th	Q 20, 00 Q 15 20					
White to play and draw the game.								
No. 253.—By Herr Svanberg.								
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK,					
K at O Kt 4th I	Cat Q 4th	Ps at K B 4th, and	Kt at K Kt 5th					
Oat OB 7th	at K R sq	Q B 5th	Ps at K 5th, Q 6th,					
Kte at K Kt.7th, and l	at K B 3d	CK. WHITE. BLACK, Q B 5th Ps at K 5th, Q 6th, and Q B 2th White to play, and mate in three moves.						
O.R 4th	at Q B 3d	White to play, and 1	nate in three moves.					
No 954 By C H S								

No. 254.-By C. H. S.

K at Q R 3d Kts at Q 2d and 6th Ps at Q Kt 7th, and R at Q R 8th P at Q Kt 6th White to play, and mate in three moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

DUDLEY, EARL OF HARROWBY. .



ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE PARKER.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE PARKER.

This distinguished naval veteran died on the 24th ult., at his residence, near Great Yarmouth, of a severe attack of influenza, in the 81st year of his age, and after seventy years' devotion to his country's service. He entered the navy, under his uncle, Sir Peter Parker, and was early employed in the Phaenic, on the Malabar coast. In 1791, he participated as Lieute. and of that vessel, in the capture of the French frigate, La Resoive. He next served under Duncan, in the North seas, and made several captures, when in the Santa Margareeta. In 1808 he sailed in command of a squadron to the Baltic, and was frozen in for some time at Gottenburg. In the same year, in company with the Nassau, he captured and destroyed the Danish 74-gun ship, the Prince Christian Frederick. On his return home, he was app inted to the Aboukir, and proceeded with it to Wallcheren. Sir George was born in 1767, the son of George Parker, Esq. His grandfather, Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Parker, gained naval distinction in the early part of the eighteenth century; and his uncle, Sir Peter Parker, Admiral of the Fleet, was created a Baronet, 28th Dec., 1782, in requital of his gallant services, more particularly in an attack on Charlestown. The action was one of the most sanguinary fought during the American war. The quarter-deck of the Bristol (Parker's ship) was cleared of every man but himself.

MARIA LOUISA, DUCHESS OF PARMA.

MARIA LOUISA, DUCHESS OF PARMA.

Accounts from Italy announce the death, on the 9th ult., of Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla.

The still pale shadow of the lottiest Queen That earth has yet to see or e'er hath seen.

Maria Louisa had lived to be very nearly the longest reigning Sovereign of Europe, thirty-four years having elapsed since she exchanged, for the portion of an Archduchess, her share in the Throne of the French Empire. Her Highness was born at Vienna, 12th December, 1791, the eldest daughter of Francis II., Emperor of Austria, by Maria Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand IV., King of Sicily. Her marriage to Napoleon took place on the 2nd April, 1810—the most brilliant epoch in the career of that illustrious soldier. Paris was then the capital of an European Empire. The spoils of all nations, save one, were collected in her halls; the Princes of all nations, save one, formed the circle of the Imperial Court. And yet, within four brief years, this mighty power passed away, like a meteoric splendour. The Emperor departed an exile from France, and his Austrian bride became Sovereign of the little Duchy of Parma.

Her fitter place was by St. Holen's wave, Her only throne was in Napoleon's grave!

The only child of Maria Louisa, by Bonaparte, was a son, the late Duke of Reichstadt, born 20th March, 1811, who died unmarried, at the Palace of Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, 22nd July, 1832.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK. (From our City Correspondent.)

Money has again been easier this week, and a reduction to 4 per cent in the rate allowed for fixed periods, or "at call," has been made by the various discount houses. The rate of discount for the ordinary description of trade paper, is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; for first-rate paper, not more than 5 per cent. is de-

is about 5½ per cent.; for instruct paper, not more than 5 per cent. Is demanded.

Letters from Paris mention that the effect of the reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of France to 4 per cent., had been to create considerable activity in business, notwithstanding the Christmas holidays.

The creditors of the estate of Messrs. Abbott, Nottingham, and Co., shaw warehousemen, of Aldermanbury, have consented to accept a secured composition of 10s. in the pound, payable in equal instalments, at three, six, and nine months' date.

The estate of Messrs, Coates and Hillard, of Friday-street, will be administered

tivity in business, notwithstanding the Christmas holidays.

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The estate of Messrs. Coates and Hillard, of Friday-street, will be administered by the Court of Bankruptcy; a fast has also been issued against Alessrs. Gates and Company, of Watting-street,

The suspension of Messrs. Job Wright, and Co., Russian merchants, was announced on Tuesday. The liabilities are valued at £60,000, and the assets at £80,000. Little doubt is entertained of an ultimate liquidation in full.

The reconstruction of the Union Bank of Newcastle, which suspended on the 21st of October, has been the subject of convention resilization of the assets of the concern, and be the control of the concern, and the property of the concern and the concer

SATURDAY MORNING.—The English Market was heavy during the whole of yesterday, and the failure of an old-established firm trading with India and South America, added to the depression. Consols closed at 83\(\xi\) for the Opening. The Share Market and Foreign Market partook of the general heaviness, without anything occurring worthy of record.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat having been tain very moderate the show of samples here to-day was small. Although the attendance both town and country buyers was by no means large all kinds of wheat of home produce manaded a very steady ash, at fully shonday's quotations. The imports of foreign wheat two been large, and of full average quality. In this article only a moderate business was bing, at late rates. With barley we were rather bearily supplied; hence also progressed owly, and, in some instances, the currencies had a downward tendency. Mait met a very sective demand, and late rates were barely supported. Oats, beans, and peas were heavy, at not cheaper. Indian corn and flour steady, at full prices.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3590; barley, 7770; oats, 750 quarters. Irish: wheat, —; ricy, —; oats, —. Foreign: wheat, 25,100; barley, 1500; oats, 12,690. Flour, 3710 sacks at ——barrels: mait, 539 quarters and timeling, 548 to 258; maiting ditto, 288 to 358; Norfolk and Lincoln mait, 598 to 658; Kingston and Ware, 598 to 662; Chevalier, 628 to 589; Vorkshire and Lincolnided coats, 21s to 238; guided ditto, 26s to 27s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 20s; ditto, this, 19s to 252; ditto, bas, new, 368 to 383; ditto, old, 48s to 44s; grey peas, 38s to 42s, aple, 36s to 42s; white, 40s to 43s; boilors, 40s to 46s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s to 9; Suffice, 37s to 41s; footone and control of the suddent, —s to —s; patrel.

Jan, —s to —s; white, 40s to 43s; boilors, 40s to 46s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s to 9; Suffice, 37s to 41s; footone and control of the suddent, —s to —s; and, —s to —s; patrel.

Jan, —s to —s; white, 40s to 43s; boilors, 40s to 46s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s to 9; Suffice, 37s to 41s; footone and control of the suddent, —s to —s; patrel.

red wheat, —s to —s; white, s—to —s; barley, —s to —s; cats, —s to —s; bans, —s to —s; pean, —s to —s; barrel; pean, —s to —s pequarter. Flour, American, 23s to 27s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linseed is in good request, at full prices. In all other seeds so little is doing that our quotations are almost nominal. Cakes are quite as dear as least week. Linseed, English, sowing, 60s to 63s. Baltic, crushing, 4ss to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s. Hompseed, 55s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per covt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 9s; white ditto, 7s to 7sed. Tarcs, 7s 3d to 7s 9d per bushel. English Rapesseed (new), £30 to £37, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 os to £13 l0s; ditto, foreign, £30 to £10 ds per 1000; Rapesced cakes, English, £13 os to £13 l0s; ditto, foreign, £30 to £10 ds per 1000; Rapesced cakes, English, £13 os to £13 l0s; ditto, foreign, £30 to £10 ds per 1000; Rapesced cakes, English, £13 os to £13 l0s; extra, —s, per owt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaton bread, in the metropolls, are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, od to 7d per alb loat.

Imperfal Weekly Average.—Wheat, 53s 0d; barley, 31s 3d; cats, 21s 3d; rye, 31s 1d; to 20s, per quarter. English Cakes, 4s 5d.

The Six Weekle, 4s 5d.

The Six Weekle, 4s 5d.

Tax—in the private contract market, comparatively little business is doing, yet prices continue to rule about staitonary.

Sugar.—No public sales bave been held this week, owing to the helidays. Privately, the trade is dull, at barely lato rates.

Coffee.—Most descriptions may be purchased on somewhat easier terms.

Rive.—This stricle is tolersby a seady, at last week's figures.

Provisions.—The best parcels of Irish butter are in steady request, at full prices; but the middling and inferior kinds are a slow sale. Carlow, 90s 10s 98s; and Gork, 6s to 90s per cwt. Foreign butter is rather dull, but quite as dear. The becon market is in a very qule at 10 ther kinds of provisions, we have very few transactions to report.

not cash.

Oils.—Very little is doing in this market, and prices rule almost nominal.

Spirits.—Rum is offering on lower terms, but brandy is firm, at full prices. Corn spirits support late figures.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 los to £3 los; new ditto £0 0s to £0 0s; clover ditto, £3 los to £4 los; new ditto, £0 0s to £0 0s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 los per load. Trade very

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 los to £3 los; now clito £0 es to £0 es; clover ditto, £1 los to £4 los; now citte, £0 es to £0 es; and straw, £1 4s to £1 los per load. Trade very dull.

Wool.—This article is very dull, and prices are with difficulty supported.

Potatoes —The best parcels are in good request, at from 130s to 140s per ton. Other qualities are a slow sale, but not cheeper.

Couls (Friday).—New Tanfield, 18s 6d; Nortbumberland, 23s 6d; Bell, 24s 3d; Lembton, 25s; Adelaide, ½4s 3d; Tees, 24s 9d; Stowart's, 25s 3d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Although we cannot call our market brisk, the amount of business doing in the best hops is improving, at fully the late advance in the quotations. The middling and inferior qualities, the supply of which is good, are a slow sale, at late rates. The following are this day's prices:—bussex peckets, £2 los to £3 bs; Weald of Kent, ditto, £3 0s to £3 los; Mid and East Kent, £3 5s £5 12s.

Smithjeld (Friday).—Notwithstanding our market, to-day, was seasonably well supplied with beasts as to number, the best trade was steady, and Monday's quotations were well supported in every instance. The primest Scots sold at from 4s 10d to 5s per 8lb. There were on sale 233 beasts, 770 sheep, and 6 calves from Holland and Germany. The numbers of sheep were small; yet the inquiry for that description of stock was in a suggish state, at barely stationary prices. In calves a firm business was doing, and the best qualities of veal were rather higher. The port trade was firm, but we can notice no improvement in value. Milch cows were heavy, at from £14 to £17 5s each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb. to sink the olish—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 5s 3d; second quality ditto, 3s 3d to 5s 3d; second quality ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 3d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 10d; prime ditto, 5s 3d to 5s 3d; second and £2cetoes and £2c

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

BANKRUPTS.

SUSANNAH MILTON, High-street, Hounslow, clothier. R M SHORTER, Camomilastreet, City, corn-dealer, W LEE, Woodurn Green, Buckinghamsbire, fruiterer, R HAYWARD, Landport, brewer, W J TOWNSHEND, Wellclose-equare, corte-manufacturer, T J FENTON, Falcon-square, City, wine-merchant J S MALING, Scarborough, Joiner. T CHATTO, Northumberland, Luendraper, E. NURRIS, Marchester, commission-agent. E. SHOW, Nottingham, draper C NORTON, Ellesmere, Salop, miller. E EVANS, Wretham, shopkeeper.

JR MACDIARMID, Glasgow, brickmaker. H TODD and H D HILL, Edinburgh, bakers. J ANDERSON, Edinburgh, tailor. G FORREST, Lanark, brewer. L LAING, Edinburgh, manufacturer of kelp. W H and 8 ROWAN, Ayr, ship-builders. A PORTEOUS, Edinburgh, rabertand. J MACKENZIE, Tacksman of Shieldaig. T MARTIN, Kilsyth, manufacturer. D MACKENZIE, Jun, Glasgow, norchant. D ROBERTSON, Perth, vintner. J SLOAN and R F SIMPSON, Gasgow morchants.

UNATTACHED — Major R Cole to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brev-Major P McKle to be Major. HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist-Surg R Agar to be Assist-Surgeon of the Forces, vice Stewart. BREVET.—Captain C Kingsley to be Major in the Army; Major E Kingsley to be Lieutent-Colonel in the Army.

nani-Colonel in the Army.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

E H ABBOTT and H NOTTINGHAM, Aldermanbury, shawl-warehousemen.
BANKRUPTS.

J W COLE, Great Winchestor-street, City, merchants.
E J COATES and J HILLIARD,
Bread-street, Chenguside, merchants. R and J B POPE, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, brickmanufacturers. JANETTE H TWEEDIE, Wandsworth, bookseller. W HOOLE and J
LOCKYER, Cerkenwell, wine merchants. C W MACBRYDE, Walling-street, wine merchant. J GATES and GO., Watting-street, warehousemen. J CLARK and E GOSLIN, Northend, Fulham, maltsters. C STUART. Herbert-street, New North-road, wholesale milliare.

TWELFTH NIGHT CHARACTERS-1848.



The maxim's rife in law-books drear and long, Whatever hap—the King can do no wrong. So now, to-night, whate'er my deeds may be, Remember—no one's to find fault with me.



I'm a fiirt—I avow it—there's no one occasion On which I don't get up a bit of fiirtation; Now it's Fred, now it's Harry, who thinks me his own, Then stands staring aghast when he finds the bird flown!



BEAU WHIPPERS NAPPER.

Letter A., Number One, is the title which falls
To Old England's crack ships, her most staunch wooden walls;
And I, too, am A. 1; if you give me my due,
And count, after wooden walls, wooden heads, too.



Queen for the night—be mine the pomp and pride To rule the Sovereign of this bright fireside. Your smile my tribute—your good will my power—Could ever Princess boast a richer dower?



Lusty and trusty—burly and bold—
Flourish your carving-knife—never cry hold;
Up to your duty—never shrink back,
While there's beef on the platter and ale in the Jack!



What's prettier than a pretty flower. Fed in Grove, by Sun and Shower? What's prettier?—Why! a pretty face— One look at you will prove my case.



Great Britain her glory may owe to the sailor; But, for mine, I'm indebted alone to my tailor; For men of my pedigree held it no sin To be glittering without although empty within.



DUCHESS OF DAFFODILS.

Room, for the Duchess of Daffodils,
With a pedigree older by far than the hills,
And this privilege proud, be her form or her face
As ugly as sin, men still talk of "Her Grace."



Zounds! drums! trumpets! and thunder!
Do I look like a man who would ever knock under?
That martial appearance for nothing I'd barter,
For I'd look just as fierce were I bawling for quarter!

TWELFTH NIGHT C H A R A C T E R S-1848.



MONSIEUR FRANCOIS PARLEZ-VOUS.

Memento of France from the head to the heel, The pride of the café, the boast of Mobile; Come join, as in Albion, to keep up mirth's ball, And empty a glass to th' entente cordiale.



ALDERMAN GOBBLE.

For a hero like me, twine the laurel and myrtle, For I have developed the "love of the turtle;"
Not the turtle, however, which coos from a tree, "But the turtle which furnishes rich Callipee.



PATRICK O'TATER.

For two things we're famous—though Saxons may hate us For the point of our sayings—the meal of our 'tatoes; And so we can manage, without ere a joint, To live and grow fat on potatoes and point.



MR. PETER PUMPWATER. "Who drinks beer, thinks beer," so pronounced a sage, Whose doctrines always with me were the rage; And so, as I'm a milk-and-water drinker, Of course I'm but a milk-and-water thinker.



Write! write! what nobody ever heeds; Print! print! what nobody ever reads.
Oh, this frivolous world—that sings, plays, or dences—
Instead of reading, as read it ought, my tragedies and romances.



FARMER MANGELWURZEL

"I'se a rough, honest farmer, loike—ees, so I be, zur; And my talk's of guano and wheat, do ye see, zur? My wits may be dull, and my bark may be rough, But at heart, I'll go bound, I'se a good bit of stuff."

THE PROFESSOR'S LADY.

BY BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

AUTHOR OF "VILLAGE TALES OF THE BLACK FOREST." TRANSLATED BY MARY HOWITT.

(Concluded from page 422.)

WHEN Reinhard returned home from these visits, he often felt the old discontented and irritable sentiment in his heart: his domestic circle seemed so circumscribed—so like something in common life; and when Lorle expressed her feelings and her thoughts in her child-like stammering manner, he seldom lis tened to them, and still more seldom took the trouble of correcting or improving them: he was wearied of teaching the A B C of mental cultivation. He now also became susceptible to little instances of awkwardness or want of grace in her: her quick and somewhat heavy step was unpleasing to him; and when she lifted a glass, let it be as light as it might, it was not done elegantly with the Ingers, but with the whole hand. Her movements, which had been so elastic and pleasing in her village costume, were, in the dress of the city, heavy and constrained: she trod firmly upon her heels in walking; and when he begged of her to try to acquire that easy and floating kind of gait which walking more upon the toe gives, she replied, "I need not learn all that now; I was able to walk become I was a twelvementh old."

Pailwas a twelvementh old."

be ore I was a twelvementh old."

Reinhard had no acquaintance among the general inhabitants of the city; and as regarded his brother artists, he stood in a very awkward position. He had been elected to his office without any preparation: some of them, therefore, believed that he had obtained his appointment by some indirect means, whilst envy and bitterness caused others to pass unjust judgment on the Painter and his works. Out of the Court circle, therefore, he had no acquaintance excepting the Sub-Librarian, who often vexed him by expressing so openly the opinion that no man of honour would allow himself to mix in society which was so vitally unsound as that his admission to it must be made an exception to its laws. And, besides this, he quarrelled doubly with Reinhard, because he wanted to make Lorle, that fresh child of Nature, as artificial as the beings around him.

CHAPTER VIII.

HIGH LIFE AND THE BREAD OF PRINCES.

Lorle's life was very solitary. Her husband spent most of his evenings from home, and his days were often passed in the chase with some of the gentlemen of the Court; and besides this, he was now busy fitting up his painting room in one of the upper chambers of the Royal stables. Lorle had never yet been there.

Bärbel had fallen into bad health, and Lorle grieved deeply. One day Reinhard said that the old servant must return home, at which Lorle wept so bitterly that it was with great difficulty he could pacify her. He now left his wife very much to herself, and when now and then he tried to school her into anythings she obstinately opposed herself to him; she had been humble as long as he was devoted to her; her whole day's occupation had been one long waiting for himher work merely an amusement till his return; but now, when he had scarcely a word to say to her, was ill-tempered, and hardly ever spoke but to blame heror teach her something, she listened to his remarks without a word. Keinhard also was unhappy in the highest degree.

Bärbel was deeply grieved at the disunion which had so soon taken place between the young couple; she tried to comfort Lorle, and her main hope was that all would get right if there were but a child. Lorle, at this suggestion, fell weeping on her breast.

"I fear," said she, "that that will never be. It was sinful in me to be painted with a child on my lap which represented the Saviour. I did not want to be painted in that way, but he would have it. God be mercitul to me, and forgive me my sin!"

Bärbel tried to talk her out of these sad thoughts; but she believed more in them than even poor Lorle herself.

A whim of the higher powers unexpectedly brought Lorle into connection with her husband's elevated circle. He came home one evening unusually early, and announced that the Prince wishing to see the original of the Madonna.

"I would rather not; I have nothing to get from Princes," replied Lorle.

"Ah, child, there's nothing i



Reinhard went to the Sub-Librarian's, to ask his sister to come the next morning and assist Lorle in dressing for the audience; and then he went with his friend to the beer-house, where he spent his evenings. There, in a small room, ing and assist Lorle in dressing for the audience; and then he went with his friend to the beer-house, where he spent his evenings. There, in a small room, he found several young lawyers, physicians, tradespeople, and mechanics, comfortably sitting together, smoking, drinking, and talking. At first, there was a silent astonishment to see the young courtier enter their circle, but presently the conversation went on in its usual course. The profoundest questions of the day were here discussed with an acuteness, a penetration, and an ardom, which silently amazed him; and it appeared to him that, through a whole month in the most brilliant saloons, was not heard as much original wit and penetrative knowledge as within this short space of time, in this mean and dimly-lighted room. The noise and the downright earnestness seemed new and strange to him for he came from those circles where people talk low and smile, instead of disputing and laughing. Neither was a monarchical centre wanting here, and, strange enough, this was the Sub-Librarian; his powerful voice and extensive knowledge secured to him this dignity without etiquette. Reinhard remained here longer than he at first intended; it was full of intense interest for him.

Leopoldine came. She helped Lorle to dress; taught her how to make a curtsey, and how she must address the Crown-Frince. Lorle seemed to assent to all, but no sooner was Leopoldine gone than she threw off her cap and chemisette, saying to her husband, "I will not go! I will not! I am not a simpleton, and you let me be made a fool of. I know very well when people make me stupid; I am always worse then; and I am so short-tempered and impatient. Good God what shall I become?" said poor Lorle, in the bitterness of her heart. She wept aloud. "Nothing," said Reinhard, with emotion; "nothing different to what you are; only be a good child."

"I have told you a hundred times that I am not a child," returned she; "but now I will go and dress myself properly; and you shall see that I will not make any mi

nothing more than beg of her to be quiet. At length the Prince was announced. They went to the great hall, but here again they had to wait, and all this arriving, waiting, announcing, and again waiting, made Lorle rather afraid; she felt as if something very extraordinary were about to happen. The Prince hastily entered in his uniform, and, bowing, he came up to Lorle.

"I am glad to see you, Mrs. Reinhard," said he in a familiar tone.

"Many thanks, your Royal Highness," returned she.

"Well, how do you like our city?"

Lorle, spite of Reinhard's admonishing glance, had immediately taken off her gloves; she knew that she could speak so much better without them; and she replied. "Well, when one is married it ought to please one; it is very beautiful and clean, but the houses are so very high!"

"I have often thought," began the Prince again, "that the peasants are the happiest of people."

"Then your Royal Highness is wrong," said she; "it is not so; they have to work like day-labourers, and to pay more taxes than the Barons, as my father used to say."

Reinhard stood as if on burging coals, it was an unheard of thing that any one

"Then your Royal Highness is wrong," said she; "It is not so; they have to work like day-labourers, and to pay more taxes than the Barons, as my father used to say."

Reinhard stood as if on buraing coals; it was an unheard of thing that any one should tell the Prince that he was wrong. The Prince fixed his eyes on Lorle and smiled; and then, turning round, and pointing to the Madonna, he said, "I have seen you before now, Mrs. Reinhard."

"To be sure! Does your Royal Highness remember when we were little? You are just eight weeks older than I am; I know your birthday well, because we always had buns at the school on that day. Do you remember once going through our village? You had at that time long light curls, and a worked collar on. We had for three weeks before, talked and dreamed about nothing but the Prince coming. There was no school the afternoon before, and hardly anything done on that day: and there we all stood with nosegays in our hands, and Martin was up on the church-tower; and when your Royal Highness reached our Market-place, all the bells began to ring, and they fired off little cannon; and we little children all gave a leap for joy, and the teacher cried out, "Hush! be quiet!" And then we soon heard the coach coming; and then it came and stopped just beside us, and the Magistrate spoke a poem to your Royal Highness; and then all we children shouted 'Viva!' And then away went the coach and the Prince, who, however, took off his little cap with a tassel, and we threw away our nosegays, and then the attendants' carriage came and went over all our beautiful flowers."

The Prince was evidently affected. "If I had known that you were there," said he, "I would have alighted. I wish you had been my little playfellow then."

"Yes, that might have been," returned she. "I had the most sincere sympathy for you; you had a poor life of it; never a minute to yourself—out in the wood, and in the village. You never had anybody with you but grown-up, old people hanging about you, and never leaving you a minute

your Royal Highness ever look up to a tree when there was not some Chamber-lain by ??.

The Prince took Lorle's hand. "You are an excellent creature," said he. "Yos, it is a melancholy life, that of a Prince."

"Well, it is not so bad but that it can be borne," said she; "it does not seem to have gone so very ill with your Royal Highness; and, as I had my ears boxed because of you, it remains all the better in my memory."

"How was that?" asked the Prince.

"While your Royal Highness was at the Springs, I was there, too, with my Bärbel, and we were standing at the gates, and you were walking in the garden; you let your pocket-handkerchief fall, and there came rushing up a very old man, with white hair, from among your attendants, and picked it up for you. When Bärbel saw this, she said that you would be spoiled; and I said, that, if I were a Prince, I would not have those old people, with stars on their breasts, picking up what I dropped; and, for saying that, Bärbel boxed my ears desperately. Well, it did me no harm, and the people say a deal of good of your Royal Highness."

"You make me happy by telling me that my subjects think well of me."

"I could not have believed, for my life, that I should have talked in this way with your Royal Highness," said Lorle naively, "and now I would say something more."

"Sneak freely and openly." said the Prince.

"You make me happy by telling me that my subjects think well of me."

"I could not have believed, for my life, that I should have talked in this way with your Royal Highness," said Lorle naively, "and now I would say something more."

"Speak freely and openly," said the Prince.

"Yes, good Heaven! that I might but now speak to some purpose," said she earnestly, "Your Royal Highness should see for yourself what an awful deal of want and misery there is in the country, and then I think you could and must help it."

"How do you think that it could be helped?" asked the Prince.

"Yes, how? that I don't know; and therefore it is that your Highness has power given to you and to your learned gentlemen, who must and should set about relieving it."

"You are a wise and excellent woman," said the Prince," and it is to be wished that all in your native place were like you."

"My father used to say," returned Lorle, "that if we paid poll-tax, we should not pass for nothing. And now may your Highness s.o. get an excellent wife! Is it true that you are soon to be married?"

In the pause which now ensued both embarrassment and smiles passed over Reinhard's countenance.

Lorle had addressed the Prince with the utmost familiarity; but that was nothing to the terrible blunder of asking a Prince point-blank a question which he, perhaps, could or would not answer. Lorle, however, expressed here openly and fearlessly what, in the highest circles, they only ventured to touch upon with the utmost diplomatic reserve, as a marriage was in agitation.

"It may be," replied the Prince goodnaturedly; "it may be, if I can meet with such a pretty, amiable lady asy you."

"That is nothing," replied Lorle; "people should not jest with married women. And now, may God preserve your Royal Highmess," said she, offering her hand to take leave.

At that moment, the Adjutant came to announce that the review had commenced. Both the Prince and Reinhard accompanied her to the door.

"Professor!" exclaimed the Prince and Reinhard accompanied her to the d

CHAPTER IX.

This last occurrence had in two ways sown deadly seed, or had caused that which already was there to shoot forth. Now, however, Lorle was occupied in watching a life already visibly shaken. Bärbel could not leave her bed; and from this time Lorle was capable of nothing but attending to her faithful old servant; and before long she had the pleasure to see her recovering. The physician explained that probably the cause of Bärbel's declining health was the want of her laborious work in the open air; and Reinhard was, therefore, very ungent that she should return home; but, to Lorle's joy, the old woman declared that she would rather die than leave her. It will easily be understood that Reinhard's home was not now a cheerful one: it was vexatious to him that all his domestic life should be disturbed for a woman servant. He did not venture to say as much as this to his wife, because he was firmly convinced that she could not understand his state of mind, and would necessarily mistake his meaning.

Autumn came—the leaves fell from the trees. Bärbel again took to her sick bed, and in a few days died. Lorle's distress was indescribable. Her husband sympathised with her, but to him her grief seemed beyond the occasion. He had also a dealt to do to settle misunderstandings between his wife and her new domestics.

The Professor's Lady.

There heing no Mattending to the tree he back; that can never, never be "On't give thyself any trouble to fetch me back; that can never, never be again: it is good for thee that is should not, and, with the help of God, for me also, then the help of for dream it is good for thee that is should not, and, with the help of God, for me also, again: it is good for thee that is should not, and, with the help of God, for me also, "Don't give thyself any trouble to fetch me back; that can never, never be again: it is good for thee that is should not, and with the help of God, for me also, again: it is good for thee that is should not, and the help of God, for me also, "The tree he had

sympathised with her, but to him her grief seemed beyond the occasion. He had also a deal to do to settle misunderstandings between his wife and her new domestics.

A dark winter succeeded. Reinhard went much less into society than formerly; he was no longer a novelty, and, besides this, evidently out of spirits. And what does society trouble itself about the unhappy? It must have cheerfulness, even if that cheerfulness be assumed; and as for the world of high life, it recognises only those who are favourites of fo. tune. In the first instance, these repulses distressed Reinhard; and afterwards his endeavour was to avoid them. He was not, however, much at home, but had joined the circle of the Sub-Librarian. He and his friend now busied themselves with the design of a satirical illustrated work. Reinhard drew excellent designs for it; but the Sub-Librarian was very slow in preparing the letter-press which was to accompany them. When Reinhard had an engagement for the evening, he would frequently leave early, and repair in his dress suit to the little tobacco-reeking room at the beer-house, where he would remain late at night, and often afterwards walk for hours through the empty streets with his friend.

Lorle's life was more and more lonely; an inexpressible yearning, a home-sickness, filled her soul, although she strove against it. Othen did she think on that hour after her marriage when she had vowed to God to take all joyfully upon herself; when she was so infinitely happy: now she felt how hard it is to spend a long and anxious life in dwelling on one happy moment. She coveted a kind word from her husband: a little praise from him would have elevated and invigorated her: his recognition of her was necessary beyond anything else. In the same way that Reinhard seemed to be losing the security of his self-conscious power in art seemed she to be losing it in character; she, therefore, listened out or the praise which the world gave him. The disturbed state of Reinhard's mind increased still more her distress;

out the whole of life?

In the meantime, Reinhard's state of mind assumed a darker colouring. Never since the days of their university life had he spent so much of his time with the Sub-Librarian; and the sarcastic spirit of the learned man, which became more and more austere, exercised a disturbing and bewildering influence on Reinhard's artistic invention and labours. Under happy circumstances, and with his mind unfettered, the Painter would have had power to shake off from him all disturbing influences; now, on the contrary, he was often overpowered by moroseness and indecision, which made him appear defenceless. When he was about to begin or to finish anything, he could see nothing in it but poverty of design and half-matured thoughts. His friend could give him no consolation, because he thought that the present age furnished no material for art; and the more they talked the more dissatisfied became Reinhard's mind. Under these discouraging circumstances, he devoted himself entirely to landscape painting, lamenting inwardly this abandonment of his favourite subject of human life. Besides this, there were many other demands made on him, and that of a most unpleasant kind. He was required, now by the Court, and now by the various circles connected with it, to arrange tableaux vivans; and masked processions, and all such work as this disgusted him.

CHAPTER X.

THE WINGS SPREAD FOR FLIGHT.

CHAPTER X.

THE WINGS SPEAD FOR FLIGHT.

A deep, self-sacrifcing melancholy lay like a curse on Lorle. One day she began to sing, and suddenly looked up as if she had heard the voice of another person: she then recollected that she had not sung for weeks and months, neither a merry nor a sorrowful song.

The days of our life move onward, whether they be passed in solitude or in companionship—whether we are in sorrow or in joy: they pass on like fleeting shadows, never more to return.

There was so little inspiration or devotion of mind required fer the work on which Reinhard was now employed, that its effect on his temper was of the most distressing kind. At home he had no self-control, and Lorle's unhappiness in consequence increased.

"Smash everything," said she to him one day, when he was in one of his violent passions; "smash everything, as you did the two plates when we ate our first dinner in this house."

Reinhard was at once silent. It seemed to him that there was something infinitely perty about his wife when she could remember what he had done years before in the exuberance of his spirits. Lorle could not finish her sentence—she was too much affected for that; or she would have added, that he also would now destroy her, as he had done the plates, because she was his own. Now, however, she could stammer out no more; her very soul seemed to be under a ban from which she could not feliassit.

In the milst of this perplexity Lorle received heavy news. Her father had suddenly died by an apopiectic stroke. After she had wept bittleyly her mind seemed wonderfully collected, and she went dant to methath to offer up provers for the dead. Leopodia, but it is to me only as if he were gone further off, where one cannot go to him till God calls one: I think of him just the same now as when he was here: it is all the same to me whether one is thus far from one another: it is all the same to me whether one is thus far from one another; when the men office and the same had been anothered to the mind. The men of the

divine image to which she had looked up with devotion was now sunk into the dust.

"Who has been guilty of this? He, I, or the world?"
At length she rose up, fetched a pillow, and laid it under his head: he lifted up an arm, and then let it drop wearily down again.

Lorle threw herself on her bed in the dark chamber; but sleep never visited her eyelids; her thoughts were chased in a wild confusion through her brain, as if by potent spectres; and countenances, such as no one wide awake ever sees grinned around her.

The day dawned, and when she perceived the approach of morning, she rose up; Reinhard still lay quietly asleep; she dressed herself with care, took her prayer-book, though she did not open it; that which she was about to do, was principally suggested by the decision of her character, and her independent determination. A clearer tranquillity, the effect of the evening before, filled her soul, and a confidence, which came from the depths of her own life, gave impulse to her whole being. She never wavered for a moment in that which she had begun. She stood for awhile with clasped hands by Reinhard, then quitted the room and went down stairs, and quickly left the house.

The baker, an acquaintance of her father, was astonished in the highest degree when Lorle besought him instantly to prepare his little carriage to take her home. He consented to do so without delay, and as no servant man was at home, he undertook to drive himself; she not only would take no breakfast, but could not bear that the baker should wait for its preparation.

A few hours afterwards Reinhard received by the hands of a messenger the following letter:—

"I say to thee farewell! dear Reinhard. I am going home again to my mother; I have considered it well and I go. I thank thee a thousand times for all the

following letter:—

"I say to thee farewell! dear Reinhard. I am going home again to my mother; I have considered it well, and I go. I thank thee a thousand times for all the love and kindness in this world which I have had through thee. I was happy for a long time. God is my witness that if it were to be done again, and I know that I must live such a long time in sorrow, I would yet do it, and go with thee, for after all it has been a beautiful time.

"Don't give thyself any trouble to fetch me back; that can never, never be again: It is good for thee that it should not, and, with the help of God, for me also.

CALNE ELECTION.—This elect on took place on Monday. There being no other candidate besides the Earl of Shelburne, who vacated the seat by a cepting a Lordship of the Treasury, the noble Lord was declared duly re-elected after the usual forms had been gone through.

Wells Electron.—The election for a member to represent the city of Wells, in consequence of the vacancy occurring in the representation, by Mr. Hayter's acceptance of the office of Judge Advocate General, took place at Wells, before the Mayor, Mr. Garrett, on Monday. Mr. Hayter was re-elected without opposition. At the conclusion of the proceedings the right hon, gentleman was observed theoret Wells of tion. At the conclusion chaired through Wells.

Mr. Liston.—A son of the late Mr. Liston, whose recent death has caused such eneral regret, died on Friday week, of an affection of the brain, at an educational eminary in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, where he was pursuing his studies he deceased was about sixteen years of age.

The port of Folkestone will be open after the 5th instant for the importation of silks. Hitherto five ports only—viz., London, Dublin, Liverpool, Southampton, and Dover—have enjoyed the privilege.

On Tuesday last, Chester was Gazetted as a port, with its defined limits THE COTTON TRADE.—A majority of the cotton mills at Ashton and Staly-bridge and neighbourhood are now working full time. In fact, some of the mills have lately commenced working twelve hours per day, where they can do so without infringing the law.

rithout infringing the law.

THE DULARRIEE DUEL.—The appeal of M. de Beauvallon to the Court of Castion, at Paris, against the judgment of the Court of Assizes, delivered on the hot November, sentencing him to eight years' imprisonment with labour, for erjury, came on on Thursday, last week. The Court, after hearing M. de eauvallon's counsel, M. Morin, and the Procureur-General, rejected the appeal.

THE MIRFIELD MURDER.—We understand that a reprieve has been sent from the Home Office for Michael M'Cabe, who was convicted with Patrick Reid at the late assizes held at York, of the murder of Caroline Ellis, at Mirfield. The law is left to take its course on the convict Reid.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the new year come new hopes, new purposes, new prospects; for progress is the principle both of the moral and the material world. As part, however poor, of the social machinery, we commence our operations for the year, on whose threshold we stand, with a cheering word for the first of our great popular pastimes—the sport of horse-racing. As a boon and manly recreation, we have ever been among its foremost friends—as a business of baseness, or agent of gambling, in the front of its foes. In face of that most honest of denunciations:—

Of all the horrid, hideous notes of woe, Sadder than owl-songs, or the midnight blast, Is that portentous phrase, "I told you so !" Uttered by friends, those prophets of the past; Who, 'stead of saying what you now should do, Own they foresaw that you would fall, at last—

Who, 'stead of saying what you now should do,
Own they foresaw that you would fall, at last—
in full consciousness of the force of this aphorism, we recur to the vaticinations which, from time to time, we have poured forth as to what should surely come of the state of parties—on the Turf. It has come—the crash and crisis—and we may at least plead that our "I told you so," was uttered while yet the issue was of the things—to be. The storm destined to clear away the clouds that so long have lowered upon the fortunes of the race-course, fell just where it might do most good. The Olympian Parliament meets, as all the world know, at Hyde Park Corner—the Privy Councils being held at the Jockey Club Rooms at Newmarket. In the great popular assembly, Tattersall's, discontent has for some time prevalled, forasmuch as certain members shamefully abused the privileges of the house, and were fast bringing its measures into discredit. These gentlemen had adopted a philosophy concerning payments, which Shakespere broached in fun—and Pennsylvania recognised in earnest. Probably they could urge in favour of their policy an argument beyond all logic—but the odds are not to be wheedled by soft words.

During the last half-dozen years, defaulting had grown into a system, whose climax was poetically called "going for the gloves:" in honest English it was robbery—without the benefit of boldness. You heard complaints of this on every hand, but you saw no attempt to interfere with its career. With all respect be it said, Tattersall's was the swindler's sanctuary. If a cavalier could succeed in "picking you up," his impunity was secure. Many had such success, and retired to their "otium cum dignitate"—Paris as a home, with Baden Baden for a country retreat. Thus things were at their worst; when that took place the other atternoon, whereby they shall, according to all present probability, mend. Notice of motion was given by an honourable member of his design to abolish the liberty of the press—and demolish the person of one of its repre

TATTERSALL'S.

TATTERSALL'S.

The only bets laid this week have been 1000 to 15 each against Lightning, The Magnet (Irish), and Keleshe, and 2000 to 25 against Cauroush, for the Chester Cup, and 1000 to 50 against Springy Jack (18 to 1 afterwards offered), and 1000 to 25 against Besborough.

In order to make it more select the Subscription Room will, in future, be under the direction of a Committee, and rules similar to those at Newmarket will be strictly enforced.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH PLAYS.—Monsieur BOCAGE, the eminent Actor of the Theatre Royal de L'Odeon, will make his FIRST APPEARANCE at the ST.

JAMES'S THEATRE ON MONDAY EVENING REXT, Jan. 3, in the New Play of ECHEG

ET MAT, with other attractive entertainments, in which Mulle. Lazier will perform. Of Wednesday, Jan. 5, will be produced the celebrated Tragedy of Antigone, with the entire music of Mendeissohn, conducted by Benedict.—Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be engaged at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-atreet.

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.-MONDAY, Jan. A. 3d.—The most varied and extraordinary Holiday Entertainments in the Metropolis nparalleled success of the new Comic Pantomine, which has been nightly received with touts of laughter and applause. Fiftieth night of the CAMP OF SILESIA, with all straud Military and Scenic Effects, Brilliant rotation of Batty's SCENES in the CIRCLE. oncluding with the new Equestrian Comic Pantomine, called HARLEQUIN DOCTOR NATAX AND HIS DAPPER GREY MARK; produced on a scale of magnitude hitherto autompted in this Theater. Harlequin, Herr Doulin; Columbine, Molle Theodore; Chordon, F. G. Anderson; Pataloon, Mr. Bradbury.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.—Curtain will see at a Quarter before Seven.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREES DANSANTES," Princess's Concert Rooms, MONDAY, JANUARY 3rd, and every Monday.—A Subscriber of wordiness is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the season, ngle Tickets, 7s. each. Weippert's Palace Band, as usual, conducted by himself. M.C., Mr., Drive. The Refreshments by Mr. Payne, of Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres. mimmence at Half-past Fen. Tickets and Programmes, at 21, 800-square.

A URORA BOREALIS.—In addition to the numerous attractions for the Christmas Holidays at the ROYAL COLOSSEUM, Regent's park, a beautiful representation of the AURORA BOREALIS as visible from the top of St. Paul's on the hight of the 24th of October, 1847, is now introduced in the celebrated Panorama of London by Night, and exhibited from One till Five, and Seven till Half-past Ten o'clock. The Salcon of Sculpture Drilliantly illuminated, a most tasteful selection of Music, and the whole building kept at a most delightful temperature, combine to render this the most attractive and fashionable promenands in London for the afternoon and evening during the winter months. Admission to the whole 2s; Children and Schools half price.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION—Dr. RYAN has been engaged to deliver a short COURSE of LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, with brilliant experiments, daily, at Half-past Three, and every Evening at Nine, except saturday Evenings at LECTURE by Dr. BACHHOFFNER, on the LAWS of NATURE, in reference to the IMPORIANT SUBJECT of SANITARY MEASURES; and ou the various modes of VENTILATION, in which the PHYSICAL PROPERTIES of a JET of STEAM will be exhibited, daily, at Two, and on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'Clock, F.M. The Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope, New Dissolving Views, the Chromatrope, Physioscope, &c. Models of Machinery at work, and explained. The Diving-Bell and Divor, with Hyde's New Apparatus for Conversing under Water, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

VALHALLA.—Immense success of LADY GODIVA, from Edwin Landseer, R.A.'s forthcoming Picture—having been hailed at each Morring and Evening representation with acclamations of delight by fashionable and crowded audiences, and pronounced by the public press unanimously to be the chef desurve of Madame Warton's minimable personations. A splendid NEW SERIES OF TABLEAUX will be presented:—The Seasons, Harvest Home, A Christmas in the Olden Time, The Combat Saveen Idas and Apollo—in Four Moving Tableaux from the Antique; Lady dodfwa, Septio, Venus, Sacchanto, Eve Tempting Adam, &c. &c. Madame Warton with uppear overy Morning at Elight—Juvenilles to the Stalls and Reserved Seats, Hall-price, Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, Sa.; Promenade, 1s.

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Dec. 9, 1847.

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Dec. 9, 1847.

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MAN IN THE MOON OFFICE.—The best, indeed the only proper gifts for the season, are the first two volumes of the MAN IN THE MOON, in other words the Kneyclopedia Britannics of Fun, Wit, and Merriment. Like a kitten all sport, and like a porcupine all point.—17, Warwick-lane.

MAN IN THE MOON OFFICE.—The PARLOUR PANORAMA; being the Wonderful Adventures of the illustrious Mr. Crindle. Price 2s. "This is a supendous work of art."—Sir Joshua Reynolds (*f he had seen it)—

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MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, from its Nourishing and Digestive Properties, has attained a consumption exceeding 1,000,000lbs annually and is acknowledged, since 1825, as one of the most valuable allments for Breakfast. CHOCO: AT MENIER may always be purchased in London, at Messrs. HEDGES and BUTLER'S 155, Regent-street; and at the most respectable Tea-dealers, Confectioners, and Chemists in London and in the United Kingdom.

JONES'S £4 48. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 238, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all trivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN, JONES, or feels were

ther house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £1 5s., one will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

A GOLD WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morocco case, for £8 lls., very suitable for a present. The description of the watch as follows:—Double backed gold case, gold dial, horizontal movement, four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements; a written warranty given, and a twelvementh's ital allowed; the chain is of the best quality.—SAR and SONS, watch manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the New Royal Exchange; and 18, Poultry, near the Massion Moines. N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the Post-office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

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Strong Silver Tea-pot ... £10 18 0

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A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffse Servicos may be seen in the Show Rooms, and, on application, the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and prices of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies. Drawback on allver plate exported, is. 6d. per ounce.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

"Look here upon this picture and on this."—SHAKSPEARE.

As has now another year has passed away,

An object of the warm acknowledgments been made,

For vast success and glorious public aid;

But never did such stands support appear.

As that which honoured the departed year.

Oft have their warm acknowledgments been made,

For vast success and glorious public aid;

But never did such stands support appear.

As that which honoured the departed year.

Spring, Summer, Auturn, Winter, bore fresh proof Of crowding througs beneath their trading roof;

When January's month, and blushing March,

The Public sought the Remoritum's l The cutting-room at Moues' Mart has I sen

"A cutting sight," an ever busy seene.

No time for kileness, no lengthy leisure,
Could here be had, for cutter, shown, or measure.
All was activity in every part, "at Moses' Mart.
Though scarcity in every part," at Moses' Mart.
Though scarcity of money raised slarm,
Moses and Son sustained no tradiug harm.
No; on the contrary, as paple found.
The product of the contrary as paple found.
The product of Moses' Mart, assured that there
Unmarched economy is brought to bear.
What now remains, a task devolves on Moses,
Now Eightene Borty-Seven for ever closes,
Most heartily do Mears. Moses tender
Their thanks for ever senses.
Most heartily do Mears. Moses tender
Their thanks for what a genoreus public render.
But thanks, ten thousand times they might repeat,
And leave the task of thanking incomplete;
Yet, happily, they've more than they can state,
And thus they're led to eightene forty-cight.
In eighteen forty-eight they mean to steer
Beyond the bounds of each succeeding year.
The rocent purclasses which they have made
Will add new bonefits to all their trade.
When all the markets were depressed, they bought
For mod'rate sams, their cloth sup-rbly wrought;
They saw the opportunity, and now
A most immense reduction they allow.
Such are the benefits which here await
The purchasers of Eighteen Forty-Eight.
May Moses and the Fublic ever be
On pleasing terms of trading unity:
May both the buyers and the sellers find
That all their mutual interests are combined:
And may the friends of Moses, small and great,
Enjoy in ev'ry possible estate.
Enjoy in ev'ry possible estate.

A Happy Year in Eighteen Forty-Eight!
The Now Work, containing a detailed List of Prices, with full directions for Solf-Measuremeet, may be had on application, or forwarded "Poss Fares"

E. MOSES and SUN, Tallors, Woollan-drapers, Clothiers, Hosiers, Hatters, Furriore.
Boot and Sho

y us had on application, or forwarded "POST FREE"

SES and SON, Tailors, Woodlen-drapors, Clothiers, Hosiers, Hatters, Furriers,
SES and SON, Tailors, Woodlen-drapors, Clothiers, Hosiers, Hatters, Furriers,
SES—makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and dantlemen. 164, 155, 186, and
ries, and 33, 85, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London, beg particularly to direct atterthey have no connection with any other House, in or out of London; and those who
name and Cheap Clothing, should call at, or send to, the Minories and Alugate, City,

destructeruline and Cheap Clothing, should call at, or send to, the Minories and Aligate, City Lendon. NOTICE—This Establishment is closed from Sunset Friday till Sauset Saturday, when business is resumed as usual.

THE QUEEN has been pleased to appoint EDWIN SAUN-DERS, Esq., of George-street, Hanover-square, to be DENTIST in Ordinary to her

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM.—Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand, near Somerson-house, has just received a new and eigenat assortment of Groups, Figures, Vases, Condiscisies, Inketanuis, Brautiful Inlaid Tab'es, Paper-weights, Watchstands, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Brozzo, &c.

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DISSOLVING VIEWS.—Evening Parties attended with the Highly Interesting and Amusing Exhibition of the DISSOLVING VIEWS, Phantas-magoria, and Chromatrope, by T. B. MATTHEWE, Practical Optician, 9, Athol-place, Pentonville-hill.

RICHARD GUNTER'S TWELFTH CAKES and BON BONS, with all the latest novelties for German Trees; also Bride Cakes, prepared with newest designs. Sweetmeats of the best quality, at the lowest prices. Dinners farnished complete, the best artists in the culinary department only employed. Corner of Motcombe and Lowndes Streets, Belgrave-square.

and Lowndes Streets, Belgrave-square.

CURRALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of the highest quality; choice Old Pale at 60s., and Brown at 48s. per Dozen. Bottles, 2s. por Dozen; Hampers, i.s. Brandles at 21s. and 24s. per Gallon. Pale High-flavoured sharps; st. 36s. per Dozen. Excellent Dinner ditto at 28s. per Dozen.—35, Bishopsgato-atreet Within.

ESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.—6, Upper Berkelsy-street, Portman-square.—Mrs. BARRETT continues (by her unrivalled system) to perfect persons of any age, in the art of cutting and fitting in a finished style in Six Lossons for 10s. 6d. Hours for inquiry and practice from Eleven till Four. References to Pupils.

HARP, Double Action Satinwood, by ERAT, eleganly deco-gunes; to be Bold for 30 Guinoas, Including a Book by Bochsa.—Address, H. R. W, 13, Newington-causeway, close to the Toll-gate.

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ANCING TAUGHT, in the most fashionable style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brower-street, Golden-square. Private Leasons in the Polka, Valso a Deux Temps, Collarius Valse, Redowa, and Polka Mazourka, at all hours, to Ladies and Sentlemen of any age, whishing privacy and expedition. An evening Class on Monday and Eriday. Terms may be had on application as above.

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MATINE-lane, Charing-cross. Boys' Shirts in all sizes; and the largest assortment of Shirts in London. Prompt attention to letters.

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COOD FEMALE SERVANTS are obtained at the CITY DOMESTIC'S BAZAAR, 33, Ludgate Hill, which is conducted by a Lady of the highest respectability. Servants with good characters will find it the best Office to get a respectable Situation. Open from ten till four, Eaturdays excepted.

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NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—RIMMEL'S SOUVENIR DE JENNY LIND.—This is the most elegant and useful present that can be offered to a lady. It consists of a handsome case, containing a choice assortment of Perfumery, including the celebrated Ferfume, Rimmel's Bouquet de Jenny Lind, accompanied with Midle. Lind's autograph later accepting the dedication of the Bouquet. Price only 5s. 6d. To be had of all the principal Perfumers and Chymliss in the kingdom, or of the sole Proprietor, E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 39, Gertard-street, Soho, London.

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And BMYRNA SPONGES. Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used fisherables. The Tooth-brush of cleaning, and true economy, ask all who have used fisherables. The Tooth-brush in the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; halrs never come loose; is. Poculiarly ponetrating Halradhes, with the durable unbleached Hussia bristles, which will not soften like common halradhes immense Stock of genuine unbleached Bmyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and CO.'s only Establishment, 1308. Oxford-street, one door from Holles-atreet.

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Flah Knife, in Metal
Glass Cake-dish
Broad Platter and Knife, in Wood
Champagne Glass
Shaving Pot and Brush
Decanters and Wine Glasses
Shaving Pot and Brush
Decanters and Wine Glasses
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Paper Cutter
Soid by J. Cundall, 12, Old Bond-street, and all respectable dealers.

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A MUSEMENT and INSTRUCTION for CHRISTMAS, by means of CARPENTER and WESTLEY'S improved PHANTASMAGORIA LANTEKNS, with the CHROMATROPE and DISSOLVING VIEWS, and every possible variety of Siders, including Natural History, Comic, Lever, Moveable and Plain Astronomical, Views in the Holy Land, Scriptural, Portraits, &c. &c. No. 1, Lantern, with Argand Lamp, in a Box, £212s &d. No. 2, Ditho, of Larger Size, £414s. &d. The above are supplied with Luceral Microscopes and Seven Silders, at 31s. &d. extra. The No. 2 Lanterns are especially adapted for Astronomical and Dissolving Views.—Lists of the Silders and Prices upon application to the Manufacturers, CARPENTER and WESTLEY, Opticians, 24, Regent-street, Waterloo-Place, London.

A CCEPTABLE PRESENTS.—The interchange of Gifts at this season of the year is one of the most delightful effices of friendahlp and affection. The most appropriate present that can be made is a Package of ROWLANDS' MACASSAIL With elegance and luxury.

*** Beware of Sparious Imitations!—The only Ornuine of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS" preceding that of the Article on the Wrapper, with their Signature at the foot, in Red Ink, thus.—"A. ROWLAND & SON."—Sold by them at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by every respectable Chemist and Perfumer throughout the Kingdom.

London, and by every respectation chemist and Ferlunder introgerous the Russessian Court Hairdressor and Portuner (from Paris), 7, King-street, 51, James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Respectfully offered to the I abile, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdressor and Portuner (from Paris), 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a Pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT of HOSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants; and, when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy, or, after lilness, its astringane properties prevent the Hair from failing off.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and PELISSES, in all the most appropriate materials and prevailing styles, a large portion of which are expressly adapted for SCHOOL WEAR, at INSBURY PAVEMENT, SEVERAL HUNDRED constantly on view, from the useful indoor, at 1s.11d. 2s. 6d.; Medium, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 1s. 6d.; Handsome, 1ss. 6d., 1ss. 6d., 2ls., up to the richest goods made in Sik Voivets (Black and alt colours), Three, Four, and Five Culmeas.
UNDRESS HOLLAND FROCKS, 1s. 9d., 1s. 1d.; Ditto Braited, 2s. 9d. and 3s. 6d.; Pinafores, 1s., 1s. 2d.; Ditto Braited, is. 6d. and 1s. 6d. and 1s. 9d.; Blowess, 3s. da. to 5s. 6d.
INFANTS CLOAKS, HOODS, HATS AND BONNETS, LOW AND SHORT ROBES, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Robe Elinkots, Lawn and Cambric Night-caps, Open and Round Shirts, Trimmed Nursery Baskets and Baselnots, with over other article in BABY LINEN, together with what is usually required for a YOUNG FAMILY; thus obviating the trouble and inconvenience in going to various shops when JUVENILE CLOTHING is required.

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PATENT FOR ROASTING COFFEE.—Extract from the "Patent Journal" of the 11th of December, 1817.—"Patents recently granted.—To William Dakin, of No. 1, St. Paul's Churchyard, 'for improvements in cleaning and reasting coffee, in the apparatus and machinery to be used therein; and also in the apparatus for making infeasions and decections of coffee."

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant her Royal Letters Patent to WILLIAM DAKIN, of Number One, St. Faul's Churchyard, London, under the above title, and for the purposes declared, Dakin and Company take this early opportunity of informing the public that the extensive engines and machinery for carrying out the patent are being this extraordinary and highly-lims-stant invention promisently before the publication of essential improvements in the proparation of coffee.

DERFECT FREEDOM from COUGHS, in Ten Minutes after all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are in clearing and strengthening the voice; they have a pleasant taste. Price is, 14d, 11s, per box.—Agents: DASLVA and Ce., 1, Bride-lane, London; sold by all Medic

